CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28684—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1892.

"INVALID'S PORT."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
SHIPPING.
ANALYSED BY PROFESSOR CASSEL,
F. I. C., F. C. S.
OBTAINABLE IN ALL PRESIDENCIES.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | Saturday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| B.L. KHEDIVE | 3368 | 600 | L. H. Moule | 12th Mar. |
| † SIAM | 3038 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 19th „ |
| B.L. MIRZAPORE | 3913 | 600 | R. Harvey | 26th „ |
| † ASSAM | 3041 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne | 2nd Apr. |
| B.L. CARTHAGE | 4879 | 1000 | M. de Horne | 9th „ |
| † SIAM | 3038 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 16th „ |
| B.L. CLYDE | 4136 | 800 | J. L. Parfitt | 23rd „ |
| † ASSAM | 3041 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne | 30th „ |
| B.L. ROME | 5750 | 1200 | A. B. Daniell | 7th May. |
| † SIAM | 3038 | 500 | H.T. Weighell | 14th „ |
| B.L. PEKIN | 3909 | 600 | P. Harris | 21st „ |
|  |  |  |  | Friday. |
| ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | G.W.F. Browne | 27th May |

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captain | Tuesday, 5 p.m., |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SHANNON | 4077 | 800 | C. Edwards | 22nd Mar. |
| PENINSULAR | 4972 | 1000 | A. C. Loggin | 19th April. |

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessels. | Tons | H.P. | Captains. | About |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MALWA | 2270 | 500 | C. Preston | 10th Mar. |
| RAVENNA | 3257 | 700 | E. Crewe | 24th „ |
| SURAT | 3142 | 550 | R. Sleeman | 7th Apl. |
| THAMES | 4078 | 800 | W. Seaton | 21st „ |

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves or China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, February 19, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
10th March. 7th April.
5th May.

For particular regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Jan. 6, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H.P. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | C. Bechtinger | 4,600 | 750 | 1st April |
| IMPERATRIX | F. Egger | 4,600 | 750 | 1st May. |
| IMPERATOR | C. Bechtinger | 4,600 | 750 | 1st June. |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

|  | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck (without food.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 130 |

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

|  | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 800 | Rs. 480 |

*Above Rates include Wine or Beer supplied at Meals.*

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

Passengers and their baggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's Steam Launch on the day of sailing.

SLOW SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons | H. P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ELEKTRA | C. Bellen | 3,300 | 550 | 22nd March. |
| BERENICE | P. Mersa | 3,200 | 500 | 22nd April. |

RATES OF PASSAGES BY THIS ROUTE.

|  | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. (without food). |
|---|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE | Rs. 400 | Rs. 250 | Rs. 130 |

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

|  | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE | Rs. 700 | Rs. 400 |

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| THISBE | F. Cososvich | 3,800 | 550 | 8th March. |

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O VON HOFFER, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 1, 1892.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th March, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

"A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the Steamer."

A. SIMEON, Agent,
28, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

## SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATTYWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 9th March, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on 12th March, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,675 tons, on the 13th March, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 1,983 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 10th March, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th March, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.
KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

SPECIAL AGENTS in India for Messrs. HENRY GAZE & SONS' CONTINENTAL and AMERICAN TOURS. Tickets by all routes furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail |
|---|---|---|---|
| ARABIA | 3544 | C. Hillcoat | 22nd March. |
| ARMENIA | 3395 | Geo. Read | 2nd April. |
| PERSIA | 3547 | R. Hutchison | 16th April. |
| HISPANIA | 3380 | S. Abrey | 30th April. |
| ROUMANIA | 3387 | W. S. Young | 14th May. |

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, March 3, 1892.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

| Vessels. | Captains. | Tons. | To sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| CITY OF DUBLIN | Greenhorn | 3267 | 15th March. |
| CITY OF PERTH | Kinloch | 4000 | 2nd April. |

THESE Steamers which are lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and have all the latest improvements, carry a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on deck amidships. Punkahs and every comfort for first-class passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, Feb. 22, 1892. Agents.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

THE NEW WRIST WATCH.
TO FIT ANY SIZE OF ARM.

A HANDSOME, small sized, first quality Silver Keyless WATCH, with specially strong movement, as required for wrist wear, forming part of an artistically designed flexible bracelet, which may be pulled on or off at pleasure without the trouble of fixing or unfixing any clasp or catch, and fits comfortably to any size of arm.

A useful and beautiful present, in handsome plush case, for Rs. 70.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, to arrive.

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલા શેખઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

MARCKS AND Co., LD.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.

OUR establishment of European workmen having been increased to meet the demands of the Public, and all the newest appliances for making, on the premises, every description of Jewellery, Customers are invited to send their Designs for Articles of PURE INDIAN GOLD. Estimates of the cost of making are supplied free on application. The quality of every Article made by this Firm is guaranteed.

GOLD GUARD, KEEPER, OR MOTTO RINGS.

Plain, engraved, and chased with appropriate Mottoes, such as "Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," "Ibhar," etc. Any Motto or Design made to order, Rs. 18, 21, 26, and 35.

MIZPAH RINGS.

In a variety of designs in Solid Indian Gold, plain, engraved, and jewelled; or with double Heart in Diamonds and Rubies on Band and concealed Motto. Rs. 17, 21, 30 and 45.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS.

An inexhaustible Selection of the Choicest designs in Diamond, Ruby, Sapphire, Emerald, Real Cats Eye, Opal, Coral, Peridot, etc., etc., set singly, or in Half-hoop, Cluster, Marquise, Gipsy, and other Styles, with stones of one class or in combination; ranging in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000. Also a selection of lower priced Rings, set with smaller sized Stones, from Rs. 10 to 100.

GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS.

Massive Gold Signet Rings with Round, Oval, Shield, and other shaped Tops, all Gold, or set with Bloodstones, Sard, Sardonyx, Cornelian, Onyx, and other Stones, on which any monogram or design can be engraved to order. Rs. 25, 36, 40, and 45.

SOLID GOLD SNAKE RINGS.

With the Snake's body forming a ring of two, three, four, or more coils, or with Ruby or Diamond Eyes and Head. Rs. 45, 55, 60 and 100.

GOLD BROOCHES.

THE following is a short list of Lace and Fichu Brooches:—

|  | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Key (handle set with Pearls) | 50 |
| Triple Bar (set with 3 Diamonds) | 95 |
| Circular Disc (Diamond and 4 Sapphires) | 130 |
| Arrow piercing double Hearts (Pearls) | 45 |
| Gold Web and figure of real Fly | 35 |
| Trace and Horse-shoe (Pearls) | 80 |
| Chain with pearls | 25 |
| Curb and Horse-Shoe (Pearls) | 35 |
| Rope and Bee (Wings of Pearls and 4 large Moonstones) | 35 |
| Pin and Beetle (Body of Amethyst, Wings brilliants, Eyes Ruby, and head of Pin Lapis lazuli) | 55 |
| Spider (27 Pearls and Eyes Ruby) | 42 |
| Fly (Body and Wings Pearls, the Eyes Ruby) | 20 |
| Parrot (Wings and Body enamelled in variegated colors and set with Diamonds) | 65 |
| Rope in knotted loop (Pearls and Rubies) | 45 |
| Do. do. (2 Diamonds and 2 Rubies) | 70 |
| Float, Line, and Hook (Pearls for weights) | 45 |
| Oval (Centre 3 Diamonds and Ten Pearls) | 55 |
| Ivy Leaf (7 Pearls) | 18 |
| Tennis Bat (5 Pearls in Handle, and Ball, Pearl) | 35 |

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

MESSRS. P. VUCCINO & CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
(Established for 16 years)

Are OPEN to receive a REASONABLE OFFER for the PURCHASE of their well-known BUSINESS, "A GOING CONCERN," up to the 10TH MARCH.

MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.
INDIAN PUBLICATIONS.

|  | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| THACKER'S REDUCED SURVEY MAP OF India, with Inset Physical Maps, Sketch Maps of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, and General Index. Edited by J. G. BARTHOLOMEW, F.R.G.S. Is an accurate reduction of the Ordnance Survey of India to the scale of 69 miles to an inch. The Index gives the location of each of the ten thousand names which appear on the Map. Price in Book Form Rs. 5; on roller | 8 | 0 |
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THACKER AND CO., LD.

## NOTICES.

NOTICE.

VISITORS to the BAZAAR and FANCY *FETES* to be held on the 4th, 5th, 7th, and 8th Instant, at Malabar Point, are informed that the LOWER GATE only of GOVERNMENT HOUSE will be available for INGRESS and EGRESS.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 3rd March, 1892.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the NETHERLANDS INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, and are prepared to accept Marine and Fire Risks at Current Rates.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for HIRE or PURCHASE of the HYDRAULIC LIFT DOCK at HOG ISLAND will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine through Registered Post up to 11 A. M., of TUESDAY, the 15th March, 1892.

For further particulars see "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 11th February, 1892, or apply to the Undersigned.

J. HEXT,
Director of the Indian Marine.
H. M. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 10th February, 1892.

THE Undersigned has THIS DAY ESTABLISHED himself as a PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR at 9, Church Gate Street.

FRANK L. McAFEE.
1st March, 1892.

NOTICE.

THE SOLE AGENCY of the BASEL MISSION WEAVING ESTABLISHMENTS of MANGALORE and CANNANORE has THIS DAY been TRANSFERRED to MR. J. NEUBERG, Medows Street, who will henceforth supply "MISSION" TABLE LINEN, TWEEDS, &c.

WARDEN AND Co.
Bombay, 1st March 1892.

AGREEABLY with the above, I have THIS DAY taken over the SOLE AGENCY for the SALE of the BASEL MISSION TABLE LINEN, TWEEDS, &c.

J. NEUBERG.
Bombay, 1st March, 1892.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders held on TUESDAY, the 1st March, 1892, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 20 per share, (free of Income Tax) for the half-year ending 31st December, 1891, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Rampart Road, on and after TUESDAY, the 15th March, 1892, between 11 A.M., and 3 P.M., to Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 29th February, 1892, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd March, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BUSINESS of DUBASHES, &c., carried on by the Undersigned in PARTNERSHIP with his BROTHER HORMUSJEE CURSETJEE since deceased under the name and style of CURSETJEE and EDULJEE DUBASHES, has been CONTINUED by the undersigned under the same name and style on his own risk and responsibility from the 17th of January, 1892.

CAWASJEE CURSETJEE DUBASH.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.
S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION.
SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'s.

It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'s

Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price: Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

SAFE, SIMPLE, STABLE, SUCCESSFUL.

KEMP'S IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

Good Jamaica Sarsaparilla is one of the most valuable Alteratives and Tonics known. For all diseases arising from impurity of the BLOOD, such as Boils, Pimples, Ulcers, Scrofula, &c., it has no equal. Having been known and tried since the 16th Century, its grand qualities as a perfect BLOOD PURIFIER are too well assured to need more publicity.

The value of Sarsaparilla is enhanced fifty-fold by a scientific and exact admixture with other Blood Tonics; foremost amongst which stands IODINE, one of the most widely diffused of elementary bodies.

Our Iodized Sarsaparilla is strongly recommended in Chronic Gout, Rheumatism, &c., but especial virtues are claimed for it in constitutional disease. The most eminent authorities give their votes in its favour for this, no matter what its origin.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8, Rs. 4-8, and Rs. 8-8.

KEMP AND CO. LD. BOMBAY.

HERMIT'S HERBAL BRASSICON
GIVES

A sure, certain, and prompt relief in all Pains and Aches to which Human Body is liable. Re. 1.

ST. MARK'S
RESTORATIVE BEEDS

Restore the blood to a healthy state without upsetting the Stomach and Digestive Organs like other remedies. Proved a Marvellous Tonic for those weakened by a protracted or long illness. Enrich blood and tone up the system in a remarkable way. Re. 1.

PUKKA RUSMA,

An efficient Depilatory of great value in removing superfluous hair. Re. 1.

ANGEL'S BABY'S BALM.

Harmless but effective in Worm, Teething, Infantile Diarrhœa, and all disorders of the Liver, Bowels, &c. Is a True Friend to Mothers. Re. 1.

HERMIT'S
SATARANA SALVE,

Dhobie's Itch Specific of the day. Instant cure of Ringworms and other Skin diseases. Ans. 6 only.

SQUIBB'S
DYSENTERY DROPS.

Relief is guaranteed in three Doses, most suitable remedy for those suffering from Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Re. 1-4.

SQUIBB'S
BRACE-UP CORDIAL.

To those who work with Brain in any form this Cordial will meet a long-felt want. For students, clergymen, who suffer from Nervous Exhaustion, it is especially indicated, quickly removing the languid and exhausted feeling and enabling them to concentrate their thoughts on work. Rs. 2-4.

BOMBAY, MADON, SONS & CO., 23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH

Improves the Complexion, prevents Fever, cures Skin Diseases, Liver Affections, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Headache, and Biliousness.

Price, Rs. 1-12 per bottle.

AGENTS:—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

LINEN TABLE

Damask Table Cloths, at One-third off regular prices; to seat 6, 8, 10, 12 persons, at Rs. 8, Rs. 10, Rs. 12, Rs. 14, respectively, and to seat 14, 16, 18, 20 persons, at Rs. 16. Rs. 20, Rs. 21, Rs. 24, respectively; also to seat 22, 26, 28.

WATSON & Co., Church Gate Street.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.

IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is Superintended by a First-Class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a perfect fitting Shirt.

MADE TO MEASURE, OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

THE NEW OATMEAL CLOTH.
Makes Grand Tennis Shirts, or for General Wear.
6 for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached.
Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel, for Cricketing or Lawn-Tennis, well shrunk.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool; Delightfully cool; in White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Plain, Fancy Wove Flannels.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Unshrinkable Flannel.
Each, Rs. 7-8.

THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED!

TRADE MARK.
VALVOLINE

THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

„ Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

„ The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### FANCY *FETES*, MALABAR POINT,

IN AID OF VARIOUS CHARITIES,
UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF
THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY HARRIS.

PROGRAMME
FOR THIS DAY, MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1892.

Entrance Fete, Rs. 2; Season Ticket-holders free. Children over 12 years of age, As. 4. Under 12 years, As. 2.

4-30 P. M.
COMMENCES
H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.
GRAND FANCY BAZAAR,
CONSISTING OF 4 STALLS,
Under the Management of
H. E. LADY HARRIS. | MRS. WEBB.
MRS. ARNOTT. | MRS. BREWD.
All in Fancy Costume.

4-30 TO 6 P.M.
THE CAFE CHANTANT,
AND "CROFTERS' ARMS."
(In the Eastern Verandah and Theatre Royal),
Under the Direction of Miss Croft,
Assisted by all the Musical Talent of Western India.
In connection with the above a Concert will take place in the Theatre Royal, 5 to 6 p.m.

4-30 TO 6 P.M.
RIFLE COMPETITION,
(On the Range Back Bay Sea Shore),
UNDER THE CONTROL OF
MAJOR and Mrs. VON DONOP,
Assisted by the Flower of the Bombay Army.
AFFINITY STAKES,
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
THE WONDERFUL DIPPING WELL AND WHEEL OF FORTUNE,
Under the Superintendence of
Mrs. POTTINGER.

6 P.M.
THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE,
THEATRE ROYAL,
(In the Dining Hall)
BY
POONA AMATEURS,
"CRAZED," AN ABSURDITY, IN ONE ACT.
A GRAND CHAMBER OF MYSTERIES,
Under the Superintendence of
MRS. DIMMOCK, and assisted by MR. PESTONJEE N. WADIA.
All the Latest Wonders of the World.
MERRY-GO-ROUNDS,
MAGICIANS AND CONJURORS, &c.,
FOR CHILDREN.
7 P.M.
"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."

A TABLE D'HOTE DINNER will be held at the "Crofters' Arms," Malabar Point, in connection with the Fancy Fete, on the evening of TUESDAY, the 8th inst., between the hours of 7-45 and 9 p.m. Any Gentlemen wishing to make up parties will much oblige by sending their names and the number of their guests to the Manager at least 24 hours before the Dinner. Early applications are invited as the space available will not accommodate more than 160. A carefully considered *Menu* is being prepared, and none but the choicest of Wines will be provided.

We believe the Dinners provided by the Management of the Crofters' Arms compare favourably with those of any other Restaurant.

J. FOWLE, Captain,
Agent and Manager, Crofters' Arms,
Malabar Point.

---

### THE BOMBAY SKATING RINK.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND NIGHT.
Admission free to Soldiers and Sailors.

| | |
|---|---|
| LADIES' SESSION | 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. |
| AFTERNOON do. | 5 to 7 p.m. |
| EVENING do. | 8-30 to 11 p.m. |

An Excellent Brass Band is in Attendance.
NUGENT & CO.

---

### J. NEUBERG,
### MEDOWS STREET,
### BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply unapproachable as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS,
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ROYALS | Rs. 4 0 | Per 100 |
| TRABUCOS | " 3 12 | " |
| COQUETAS | " 3 8 | " |

Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 1 | Rs. 4 0 | Per 100 |
| " 2 | " 3 12 | " |

Special attention is invited to these particularly Choice Cigars.

MALTA CIGARS.
"SPOTTED CABANAS."
VERY CHOICE.
REAL BURMAHS
AND
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS
BY DIRECT IMPORTATION.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

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### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 533 OF 1891.

JUNARDHAN NANABHOY, SHEUNRAO NANABHOY, and YADOWRAO NANABHOY, of Bombay Hindoos, residing in House No. 4, in Dukerwady Lane, near Thakoordwar, outside the Fort of Bombay ......Plaintiffs.

vs.

SHREEKRUSHNA NANABHOY, also of Bombay Hindoo, residing in House No. , situate at Kandewady, outside the Fort of Bombay ..................Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. MIRZA HOOSAIN KHAN and Mr. FRANK CHALK, Solicitors, who have been appointed Special Commissioners by a Decree, dated the 21st day of December, 1891, passed by the High Court in the above Suit to effect the sale of the property described below, will receive private offers for purchase of the same up to the 28th day of March, 1892. The Special Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any offer. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the said Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan or Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, at their offices in the Fort, Bombay, between the hours of 11 and 4 p.m.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazundaree land or ground, together with the dwelling-house thereon, situate, lying and being in Dukerwady, or Girgaum Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 102 2-9 square yards, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 3602 and 3603, and Street No. 14 and 16, and which said hereditaments and premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or toward the east by the property of Govind Narayen and Brothers, on or toward the west by the property of Bapoojee Bajirao and Brothers, on or towards the north by the Dukerwady Lane, and on or towards the south by the house of Moroba Shreedhurjee. The said hereditaments and premises are partly in the occupation of the Plaintiffs and the Defendant abovenamed.—Bombay, the 4th day of March, 1892.

MIRZA HOOSEIN KHAN,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### NOVELTY THEATRE.

COMMENCING TO-MORROW NIGHT.

Arrangements are now completed, which will render the forthcoming recitals the most complete, convincing and all-satisfying exemplification of this—the greatest wonder the World has ever seen, that the Management and the Public alike can desire.

EDISON'S LATEST PHONOGRAPH.

"Zounds! I was never so
Bethump'd with words since I first
Called my brother's father" "dad."
"I only speak right on."

PROGRAMME:
Descriptive and Explanatory Lecture,
By
PROFESSOR DOUGLAS ARCHIBALD,
M.A., OXON.

SYNOPSIS.

The Chinese Legend of the Bamboophone—The Talking Books of the Sun—Baron Munchausen's Post Horn—Edison's Phonograph beats all the fairy tales.

Its predecessor Leon Scott's Phonautograph, by which pictures of the sound waves of music and speech are SEEN—The human ear and its analogy to Edison's Phonograph—The Phonograph Principle and the Story of the Dutchman Fritz—THE NEW ELECTRIC WAX PHONOGRAM MACHINE of 1890—Its properties and powers—Voice letters through the Post—Its use to the Business Man, the Clerk, the Reporter, the Telegraphist, the Printer, the Editor, the Orator, the Jealous Wife, the Invalid Physician, the Scientist, the Schoolboy, the Musician—Telephonography—EDISON and his Inventions.

LOUD RECORDS.

CORNET SOLOS—"Last Rose of Summer," "Piff Paff" (Les Hugenots) "Killarney," "Sally in our Alley."

LEVY.
THE WORLD'S CHAMPION.

(a) Lizzie Waltz; (b) Leviathan Polka; (c) Good-Bye, Sweetheart—By Mr. ARTHUR SMITH, first Cornet of the Covent Garden Opera Company; (d) Amusement Polka—By the LADY CHAMPION (New York) and others by LAWSON (Melbourne), FELTHAM (New Zealand.)

BANJO SOLOS—(a & b) Medley—By W. H. VANE (Liverpool.)
Banjo Duet—By the BOHEE MINSTRELS (London.)
Old English Coach Horn Calls—Levy.

Bassoon Solo—Drinking Song—By Mr. E. F. JAMES, Royal Italian Opera (London.)

Tin Whistle Solo—By Mr. YOUNG, Secretary to the Edison Phonograph Co., London.

(a) Clarionet and Piano } Taken in EDISON'S
(b) Orchestra with Cheers } LABORATORY.

BRASS BANDS.
THE COLDSTREAM GUARDS.
THE GRENADIER GUARDS.
THE AUSTRIAN STRAUSS BAND.
THE GORDON HIGHLANDERS.

Garrison Band, Invercargill, the Boston Band, Adelaide, Wellington, and Melbourne Bands.
"Salvation Army Bands of Christ Church and Napier."

CORNET AND PIANO—"THE GONDOLIERS."
LEVY AND PEDERWSKI.
"THE CHIMES OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY."

PICCOLO AND PIANO DUET—La Babillard Polka—By Messrs. Green and Martin, Coldstream Guards, London.

SCOTCH BAGPIPES—(a) By John McKenzie, London, and (b) Mr. McDonald, Champion Piper of New Zealand.
Pipe Major Adam, Corporal Kerr,
Royal Scotch Fusiliers.

SIMS REEVES,
QUEEN OF THE EARTH.
MADAME PATEY,
"ANGELS EVER BRIGHT AND FAIR,"
EMMA ABBOTT
(America's Departed Nightingale)
"NEARER MY GOD TO THEE."

N.B.—This is the Phonogram that was taken to the grave of the dead Prima Donna, who thus sang her own Requiem.

MR. BINGLEY SHAW.
"WARRIOR BOLD."
M. JOHN L. TOOLE.
ENGLAND'S GREAT COMEDIAN.
Will tell "An 'Orrible Tale."
M. RUSSELL WALLET.
A JOLLY, JOLLY, LAUGHING SONG.

Comic Song—Killaloe—By Mr. Preston of Nottingham.
Song—The Heart Bowed Down—By Mr. Snazelle, Melbourne.
Song—Queen of My Heart and Maid of the Mill—By Mr. Harry Smith, Sydney, "Re-tooral" Jack Sheppard, Ed. Royce.
Quartette—"The Long White Robe" "Keep in de Middle of de Road."

THE JUBILEE COLOURED CONCERT COMPANY,
NEW YORK.

"Keep in de Middle of de Road," by the American Coloured Concert Company (all of whom were formerly Slaves.) This quaint Negro Chant has long been in America a household word wherever children are loved and men and women have good hearts. It is a beautiful Poem of love, truth and purity, charming in its simplicity, fascinating in its gentleness, touching in its sincerity and fidelity to nature, and appealing to the tenderest feeling and emotions of man and woman with a force that is irresistible.

THE ADELAIDE CATHEDRAL CHOIR.
The Christ Church Cathedral Choir.
THE CHRIST CHURCH ORPHEUS.
SWISS JODELS—THE CHARTREUSE CHOIR.
RECITATIONS.
EDISON, DAMPIER, AND PASCOE.
ORATIONS

Sir George Grey, Lord Kintore, Earl of Onslow, Earl of Hopetoun, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Sir Wm. Robinson, Lord Carrington, Sir Robt Hamilton, Bishop Julius, Bishop Copleston, Kennedy MacDonald, and Edison.

MESSAGE BY
MR. GLADSTONE TO LORD CARRINGTON.

Box Plan at SOUNDY and Co.
Prices:—Rupees 3, 2, 1, and 8 Annas.

WM. A. JINKINS, Manager.

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### REUTER'S TELEGRAM COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day resumed charge of the Eastern Branch of the above Company.

HARRY W. WILLIAMS,
Manager, Eastern Branch.

Bombay, 7th March, 1892.

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### TO LET AT COONOOR.

BLAIR ATHOL, newly done up. Well furnished. Study, dining, and drawing-room, four bedrooms, Stabling. Tennis Court. Rupees 125; a month from March 1st to October 31st. Apply R. M. DALY, Esq., Coonoor, or Colonel LA TOUCHE, Madras.

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### NOTICE.

SALE OF VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE.

THE TRUSTEES of the FREE CHURCH of SCOTLAND invite tenders for the purchase of their property situated on the Esplanade Cross Road, consisting of a plot of freehold land, having a frontage of about 116 feet upon the Public Road, and containing 2,400 yards or thereabouts, together with or without the Church and outbuildings standing thereon.

Offers will be received for the property, and if the land be sold without the Church, the Trustees will remove the buildings down to ground level.

This property occupies a central and valuable position for business purposes, and is specially suitable for shops or for a cloth market.

Offers of purchase to be sent in to the undersigned, who are instructed to supply intending purchasers with a copy of the tender and to furnish full information as to conditions of sale, &c.

Tenders will be received not later than 1st of April 1892.

No tender will be accepted unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

GOSTLING & MORRIS,
Architects, &c.

Bombay, 1st March 1892.

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### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of BABUL RAMCHUNDRA NAIK, late of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, deceased.

DEVUBAI alias CHUNDRABHAGABAI (wife of BHASKER WASSOODEO PATHUCK) the Executrix named in the Will of the said deceased ..................Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 2nd Day of March, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Two and in the Fifty-Fifth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI.
The 2nd Day of March, 1892.
DEVUBAI alias CHUNDRABHAGABAI,
Petitioner-in-Person.

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CONCENTRATED
### IODISED SARSAPARILLA.
GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Recommended as the best and most powerful Alterative and Diaphoretic. Invaluable in giving tone and strength to the system and purifying the Blood. Skin Eruptions, Mercurial Sores, Weak Joints, Glandular Swellings, Rheumatic Pains, Foul or Ear Complaints, &c., are effectually cured by a regular course of this preparation.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-4 and 3-12.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### TOWN HALL.

THURSDAY, 10TH MARCH, AT 9 P.M.,
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND IN THE KIND PRESENCE OF
THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY HARRIS.
EVENING CONCERT OF GUJARATI MUSIC,
IN AID OF
MR. ACWORTH'S HOME FOR LEPERS.

PROGRAMME:
PART I.—INDIAN MUSIC WITH NATIVE ACCOMPANIMENTS.

. Opening Chorus and Dance. (Sticks and Banners.)
A TROUPE OF JUVENILES.
2. Solos and Choruses .." Ragni Kallian "...The Plum Seller.
THE MISSES K. N. KABRAJI.
3. Baritone Solo..Kanuda Mahllar"..Exhortation to Warrior Rustem.
MR. K. N. KABRAJI.
4. Alto Solo.........." Bahar".....Gazal or Ode to Spring.
MISS K. N. KABRAJI.
5. The Laughing Chorus." Kafee ".. The Amazons of Persia.
Soloists, MISS MULLA FIROZE & MASTER JAL KABRAJI.

INTERVAL.

PART II.—INDIAN MUSIC WITH ENGLISH ACCOMPANIMENTS AND EUROPEAN HARMONY.

6. Instrumental Opening " Jinjoti ".. Schmuck.
Piano (4 hands), Violins, Violincello, and Flute.
THE KHARAS FAMILY.
7. Part Song with Organ Accompaniment....Dove
" Kallian "—" Bright Shines the Beauteous Occasion."
Vocalists, Mr. VIRJI, Mr. and the Misses KABRAJI.
Organ, Mr. DOVE
8. Chorus......" Garbi " with Circular Steps.
THE CHOIR OF LADIES.
9. Soprano Solo.." Khamach ".................Dadra.
MISS SHERIN MULLA FEROZE.
10. Solos and Choruses.—A Musical Scene from "Lava Kush."
Soloists, Mr. and the Misses KABRAJI.

INTERVAL.

PART III.—EUROPEAN MELODIES IN GUJARATI WORDS,
WITH HARMONIES AS IN THE ORIGINAL.

11. Overture ...... " The Poet and Peasant " ...... Suppe.
Piano (4 hands), Violins, Violincello, and Flute.
THE KHARAS FAMILY.
12. Chorus of Girls. From " The Pirates of Penzance."
Sullivan.
THE MISSES KABRAJI.
13. Tenor Solo .... " Death of Nelson " .......... Braham.
DR. D. R. TATA.
14. Duet ...... From " The Ancient Mariner " .... Barnett.
MISSES SHEREBANOO and TEHMINA KABRAJI.
15. Soprano Solo .... Song Waltz—" Il Bacio " ...... Arditi.
MISS GULBANOO KABRAJI.
16. To conclude with the National Anthem in Gujarati as a Part Song with Organ Accompaniment.
Soloists-Soprano, MRS. SERVAI.
Alto, MISS KABRAJI.
Tenor, MR. KATRAK.
Organ, MR. DOVE.

Seats Reserved at SOUNDY & Co. at Rs. 3 each.

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### S. S. "WORSLEY HALL,"

6th March, 1892.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CROWDER will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 6th March, 1892.

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NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. NAGINDAS BHANABHAI has contracted to sell the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lease, lien, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 91, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 5th day of March, 1892.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the hereditaments, and premises assessed under Collector's old No. 19, new No. 121, old survey No. 86, and new survey No. 472, situated in the oart, formerly called Ghuruvadi, and now called Mullarrao's Wady, near Agiary Lane, outside the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and ninety-nine square yards and ninety-eighths one hundredth of a square yard or thereabouts, and now assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes, under ward No. 4405, and street No. 7, and bounded on the east partly by the open ground used as a passage, and partly by the house of Chhotalal Mulchund, on the west by the house of Rughunath Jasing, on the south by open ground and a passage leading to Agiary Lane, and on the north by the oart of Withuldas Ramdas, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Nagindas Bhanabhai and his tenants, and which said hereditaments and premises include a gulli attached thereto and lying to the east thereof, and half of the gulli also attached thereto, and lying to the west thereof.

MANSUKHLAL, DAMODAR, & JAMSETJI,
Purchasers, Attorneys.

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### ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited from Indian manufacturers for the supply of the stores noted as undr for such quantities as may be required, for the year 1892-93:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Drill Khaki | 27" |
| Cloth Khaki (for coats for British Troops) | 54" |
| Do. (for Pyjamahs) | 54" |
| Cloth Blanket (for Followers' coats) | 54" |
| Flannel Grey | 54" |
| Webbing drab | 2" |

All to be of Indian manufactory.

2. Tenders must be submitted in duplicate, and will only be received on the printed forms, which are obtainable at this Office. Covers to be marked "Tender for —" Blanks in the printed form must be filled up correctly.

3. Each tender must be accompanied by a Bank of Bengal or Government Treasury Deposit Receipt in the name of the Superintendent for Rupees 250 as earnest-money. Cash or notes will not be accepted in lieu.

4. The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted, any tender may be accepted in whole or in part.

5. Any person whose tender may be accepted will be required to furnish security in cash, Government Loan Paper, Savings Bank Deposits, or approved Bank Deposit Receipts for the due fulfilment of his contract within one week from the date of acceptance of his tender, in default of which his earnest-money will be forfeited. The security will be calculated at 10 per cent. on the contract. It is only under special circumstances that a bond can be accepted, and then only from a well-established outside Company or Guarantee Company for double the amount of security. The bond of the contracting Company cannot be accepted.

6.—Any further information required may be obtained, and sealed patterns inspected at the Clothing Agency.

7. Tenders will be opened by Undersigned at noon on Monday, the 28th March, 1892, in the presence of such persons as may desire to attend.

W. H. MACKESY, Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing.

Alipore, the 1st March, 1892.

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## NOTICES.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 504 OF 1886.

RANIBAI, widow of the late SHERIARJEE MERWANJEE MISTRY of Bombay Parsee, residing at Sonapoor Lane, without the Fort of Bombay ..............................Plaintiff.

vs.

THUCKER MUNJEE KHETSEY of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Byculla, without the Fort of Bombay, and NOOR MAHOMED JAIRAZBHOY PEERBHOY of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Khoja Molla, without the Fort of Bombay......Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Order made in the above suit, and bearing date the 22nd day of June, 1891, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in 36 several lots, on the premises by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, by order of Charles Edward Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at half-past 3 o'clock, in the afternoon, on MONDAY, the 7th day of March, 1892, and the next succeeding days, Sundays being excluded, till the sale is completed:—

PARTICULARS:—

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff Ranibai, widow of the late Sheriarjee Merwanjee Mistry, and of the abovenamed defendants Thucker Munjee Khetsey and Noor Mahomed Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, or any of them in the following properties, namely:—

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate on the Eastern side of the Parell Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 598 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of land revenue under No. 143, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 2, on or towards the South partly by the Chowkee and partly by a passage, on or towards the East by the premises belonging to the Mosque, and on or towards the West by the said Parell Road, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said defendant Thucker Munjee Khetsey.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate on the Eastern side of the Parell Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 941 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 143, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by a passage 20 feet in breadth, dividing the property from the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 3, on or towards the South partly by the property hereinbefore described as lot No. 1, and partly by the premises belonging to the Mosque, on or towards the East by the property hereinafter described as Lot No., 22, and on or towards the West by the said Parell Road, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Defendant Thucker Munjee Khetsey, together with half of the said passage shown in the plan to the North of this lot but subject to a right of way for the purchasers of lots 3, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30 over the said passage.

LOT NO. 3.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate on the Eastern side of the Parell Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 764 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of land revenue under No. 143, and bounded as follows,—that is to say, on or towards the North by property hereinafter described as Lot No. 4, on or towards the South by a passage 20 feet in breadth, dividing the property from the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 12, on or towards the East by the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 23, and on or towards the West by the said Parell Road, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said defendant, Thucker Munjee Khetsey, together with half of the said passage shown in the plan to the South of this lot, but subject to a right of way for the purchasers of lots 2,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29 and 30 over the said passage.

LOT NO. 4.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house or buildings standing thereon, on the Eastern side of the Parell Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 815 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 143, and by the Collector of Municipal taxes under ward No. 7495 (1) and Street No. 83, and bounded as follows,—That is to say, on or towards the North by a passage 20 feet in breadth, dividing the property from the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 5, on or towards the South by the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 3, on or towards the East by the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 36, and on or towards the west by the said Parell Road, and which hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the said Defendant Thacker Munji Khetsey and his tenants together with half of the said passage shown in the plan to the North of this lot but subject to a right of way for the purchasers of the lots 5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,31,32,33,34,35, and 36, over the said passage.

LOT NO. 5.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate on the Eastern side of the Parell Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 904 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 143, and bounded as follows.—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of W. L. Nicker, on or towards the South by a passage 20 feet in breadth, and dividing the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 4, on or towards the East by the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 6, and on or towards the West by the said Parell Road, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Defendant Thacker Munji Khetsey, together with half of the said passage shown in the plan to the south of this Lot, but subject to a right of way for the purchasers of the Lots Nos. 4,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,31,32,33,34,35, and 36, over the said passage.

LOT NO. 6.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate at Parell outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 371 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 143, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of W. L. Nicker, on or towards the South by a passage 20 feet in breadth and dividing the property from the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 36, on or towards the East by the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 7, and on or towards the West by the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 5, and which said premises are in the occupation of the said Defendant Thacker Munji Khetsey, together with half of the said passage shown in the plan to the South of this Lot but subject to a right of way for the purchasers of the Lots. Nos. 4,5,7,8,9,10,11,12,31,32,33,34,35, and 36, over the said passage.

LOT NO. 7.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate at Parell, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 384 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of land Revenue under No. 143, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of W. L. Nicker, on or towards the South by a passage 20 feet in breadth dividing the property from the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 35, on or towards the East by the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 8, and on or towards the West by the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 6, and which said premises are in the occupation of the said defendant Thucker Munji Khetsey, together with half of the said passage shown in the plan to the South of this Lot but subject to a right of way for the purchasers of the Lots Nos. 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36 over the said passage.

LOT NO. 8.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate at Parell, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 397 square yards, or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 143, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of the late Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, on or towards the South by a passage 20 feet in breadth dividing the property from the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 34, on or towards the East by the property hereinafter described as Lot No 9, and on or towards the West by the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 7, and which said premises are in the occupation of the said Defendant Thacker Munji Khetsey, together with half of the said passage shown in the plan to the South of this lot, but subject to a right of way for the purchasers of the lots Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36 over the said passage.

LOT NO. 9.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate at Parell, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 432 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of land Revenue under No. 143, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of the late Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, on or towards the South by a passage 20 feet in breadth, dividing the property from the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 33, on or towards the East by the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 10, and on or towards the West by the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 8, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Defendant Thucker Munjee Khetsey, together with half of the said passages shown in the plan to the South of this lot but subject to a right of way for the purchasers of lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36 over the said passage.

LOT NO. 10.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate at Parell, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 430 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 143, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of the late Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, on or towards the South by a passage 20 feet in breadth, dividing the property from the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 32, on or towards the East by the property hereinafter described as Lot 11, and on or towards the West by the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 9, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Defendant Thucker Munji Khetsey, together with half of the said passage shown in the plan to the South of this lot but subject to a right of way for the purchasers of the lots Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36 over the said passage.

LOT NO. 11.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate at Parell, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 443 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 143, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of the late Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, on or towards the South by a passage 20 feet in breadth, dividing the property from the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 31, on or towards the East partly by the property of the late Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy and partly by the property hereinafter described as lot No. 12, and on or towards the West by the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 10, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Defendant Thucker Munjee Khetsey together with half of the said passage shown in the plan to the South of this lot but subject to a right of way for the purchasers of the lots Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36 over the said passage.

LOT NO. 12.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, buildings, dwelling-houses and chawls standing thereon situate at Parell, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2240 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 143, and by the Collector of Municipal taxes under ward Nos. 7487 (3) and [illegible] and street [illegible] and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of the late Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, on or towards the South by the properties hereinafter described as Lots Nos. 13, 30 and 29, on or towards the East by the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 13, and on or towards the West partly by the property hereinafter described as lot No. 11, partly by the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 31, and partly by a passage leading to the Parell Road, and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the said Defendant Thucker Munji Khetsey and his tenants, together with a right of way over the said passage of 20 feet in breadth, on the west side of this lot shown in the plan as leading from the lot to the Parell Road.

## NOTICES.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

SUIT NO. 504 OF 1886.—(*Continued*).

LOT NO. 13.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate at Parell, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1050 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 143, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 7487 (4), street No. (3), and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North partly by the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 12, and partly by the property of the late Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, on or towards the South by the property of Dhondoo Miraj, on or towards the East by the property of the late Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, and on or towards the West partly by the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 12, partly by the properties hereinafter described as Lots Nos. 14 and 30, and partly by a passage leading to the Parell Road, and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the said Defendant Thacker Munjee Khetsey and his tenants, together with a right of way over the said passage 20 feet in breadth shown in the plan, on the West side of this lot as leading from the lot to the Parell Road.

LOT NO. 14.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate at Parell, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 284 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No 143, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by a passage 20 feet in breadth and dividing the property from the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 30, on or towards the South by the property of Dhondu Miraj, on or towards the East by the property hereinbefore described as lot No 13, and on or towards the West by the property hereinafter described as Lot No 15, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Defendant Thucker Munjee Khetsey, together with half of the said passage shewn in the plan to the North of this lot, subject to a right of way for the purchasers of the lots Nos. 2, 3, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30 over the said passage.

LOT NO 15.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, together with such portion of the messuage or tenement as stands thereon, situate at Parell, outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 289 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of the Land Revenue under No. 143, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 7485 (2) Street No. 1, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by a passage 20 feet in breadth, dividing the property from the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 29, on or towards the South by the property of Dhondu Miraj, on or towards the East by the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 14, and on or towards the West by the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 16, and which said premises are in the occupation of the said defendant Thucker Munjee Khetsey, together with half of the said passage showed in the plan to the North of this lot, but subject to a right of way for the purchasers of the lots Nos. 2, 3, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30 over the said passage.

LOT NO. 16.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with such portion of the well as stands therein, and together with such portion of the messuage or tenement as stands thereon, situate at Parell, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 298 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 143, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 7485 (2) Street No. 1, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or toward the North by a passage 20 feet in breadth, and dividing the property from the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 29, on or towards the South by the property of Dhondu Miraj, on or towards the East by the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 15, and on or towards the West by the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 17, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said defendant Thucker Munjee Khetsey and his tenants, together with half of the said passage shown in the plan to the North of this lot, but subject to a right of way for the purchasers of Lots Nos. 2, 3, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30 over the said passage.

LOT NO. 17.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, with such portion of the well as stands therein, situate at Parell, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 302 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of land Revenue under No. 143, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by a passage 20 feet in breadth, dividing the property from the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 28, on or towards the South by the property of Dr. Jamnadas Premchund, on or towards the East by the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 16, and on or towards the West by the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 18, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said defendant Thucker Munjee Khetsey, together with half of the said passage shown in the plan to the North of this lot, but subject to a right of way for the purchasers of the lots Nos. 2, 3, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30 over the said passage.

LOT NO. 18.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate at Parell, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 312 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of land Revenue under No. 143, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by a passage 20 feet in breadth and dividing the property from the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 27, on or towards the South by the property of Dr. Jamnadas Premchund, on or towards the East by the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 17, and on towards the West by the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 19, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said defendant Thucker Munji Khetsey, together with half of the said passage shown in the plan to the North of this lot but subject to a right of way for the purchasers of the lots Nos. 2, 3, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30, over the said passage.

LOT NO. 19.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate at Parell, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 320 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 143 and bounded as follows:—That is say, on or towards the North by a passage 20 feet in breadth and dividing the property from the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 26, on or towards the South by the property of Dr. Jamnadas Premchund, on or towards the East by the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 13, and on or towards the West by the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 20, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said defendant Thucker Munji Khetsey, together with half of the said passage shown in the plan to the North of this lot but subject to a right of way for the purchasers of the lots Nos. 2, 3, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30, over the said passage.

LOT NO. 20,

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate at Parell, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 376 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 143, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by a passage 20 feet in breadth, dividing the property from the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 25, on or towards the South partly by the property of Dr. Jamnadas Premchand, and partly by the Mosque premises, on or towards the East by the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 19, and on or towards the West by the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 21, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said defendant Thucker Munji Khetsey, together with half of the said passage shown in the plan to the North of this lot but subject to a right of way for the purchasers of lots Nos. 2, 3, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30 over the said passage.

LOT NO 21.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate at Parell, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 399 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 143, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by a passage 20 feet in breadth and dividing the property from the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 24, on or towards the the South by the Mosque premises, on or towards the East by the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 20, and on or towards the West by the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 22, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said defendant Thucker Munji Khetsey, together with half of the said passage shown in the plan to the North of this lot, but subject to a right of way for the purchasers of the lots, Nos. 2, 3, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30, over the said passage.

LOT. NO. 22.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate at Parell, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 404 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 143, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards North by a passage, 20 feet in breadth, dividing the property from the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 23, on or towards the South by the property of the said Mosque premises, on or towards the East by the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 21, and on or towards the West by the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 2, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said defendant Thacker Munjee Khetsey, together with half of the said passage shown in the plan to the North of this lot, but subject to a right of way for the purchasers of the lots Nos, 2, 3, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30 over the said passage.

LOT NO. 23.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate at Parell outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 291 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 143, and bounded as follows;—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property hereinafter described as lot No. 36, on or towards the South by a passage 20 feet in breadth dividing the property from the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 22, on or towards the East by the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 24, and on or towards the West by the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 3, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said defendant Thucker Munjee Khetsey, together with half of the said passage shown in the plan to the South of this lot but subject to a right of way for the purchasers of the lots Nos. 2, 3, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30 over the said passage.

LOT NO. 24.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate at Parell, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 291 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 143, and bounded as follows;—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 35, on or towards the South by a passage 20 feet in breadth, dividing the property from the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 21, on or towards the East by the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 25 and on or towards the West by the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 23, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said defendant Thucker Munjee Khetsey, together with half of the said passage shown in the plan to the South of this lot, but subject to a right of way for the purchasers of the lots Nos. 2, 3, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30 over the said passage.

LOT NO. 25.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate at Parell, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration

## NOTICES.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

SUIT NO. 504 OF 1886.—*Continued.*

sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 291 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 143 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 34, on or towards the South by a passage 20 feet in breadth, dividing the property from the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 20, on or towards the East by the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 26, and on or towards the West by the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 24, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said defendant Thacker Munji Khetsey, together with half of the said passage shewn in the plan to the South of this Lot, but subject to a right of way for the purchasers of the Lots No. 2, 3, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30 over the said passage.

LOT NO. 26.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate at Parell, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 291 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 143, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 33, on or towards the South by a passage 20 feet in breadth, dividing the property from the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 19, on or towards the East by the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 27, and on or towards the West by the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 25, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said defendant Thucker Munji Khetsey, together with half of the said passage shown in the plan to the south of this Lot, but subject to a right of way for the purchasers of the Lots Nos. 2,3,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,27,28,29, and 30, over the said passage.

LOT NO. 27.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate at Parell, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 291 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 143, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 32, on or towards the South by a passage 20 feet in breadth, dividing the property from the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 18, on or towards the East by the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 28, and on or towards the West by the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 26, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Defendant Thucker Munjee Khetsey, together with half of the said passage shewn in the plan to the South of this lot, but subject to a right of way for the purchasers of the lots Nos. 2, 3, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29 and 30 over the said passage.

LOT NO. 28.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement and building standing thereon, situate at Parell outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 291 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 143, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 7487 (5) Street No. 4, and bounded as follows;—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 31, on or towards the South by a passage 20 feet in breadth and dividing the property from the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 17, on or towards the East by the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 29, and on or towards the West by the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 27, and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the said Defendant Thacker Munjee Khetsey and his tenants, together with half of the said passage shewn in the plan to the South of this lot but subject to a right of way for the purchasers of the lots Nos. 2, 3, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, and 30 over the said passage.

LOT NO. 29.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Parell, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 583 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 143, and by the Collector of the Municipal taxes under ward No. 7487 (5), Street No. 4, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the South by a passage 20 feet in breadth and dividing the property from the properties hereinbefore described as Lots Nos. 15 and 16, on or towards the East by the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 30, and on or towards the West by the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 28, and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of Thacker Munjee Khetsey and his tenants, together with half of the said passage shewn in the plan to the South of this lot, but subject to a right of way for the purchasers of the Lots Nos. 2, 3, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 30 over the said passage.

LOT NO. 30.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate at Parel, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2916-9 square yards or thereabout, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 143, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 12 on or towards the South by a passage 20 feet in breadth and dividing the property from the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 14, on or towards the East by the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 13 and on or towards the West by the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 29, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said defendant Thucker Munji Khetsey, together with half of the said passage shown in the plan to the South of this lot but subject to a right of way for the purchasers of the lots Nos. 2, 3, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29 over the said passage.

LOT NO. 31.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground with such portion of the well as stands therein situate at Parell, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 311 1-9 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 143, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by a passage 20 feet in breadth, and dividing the property from the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 11, on or towards the South by the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 28, on or towards the East by the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 12, and on or towards the West by the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 32, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Defendant Thaker Munjee Khetsey, together with half of the said passage shown in the plan to the North of this Lot, but subject to a right of way for the purchasers of Lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36 over the said passage.

LOT. NO. 32.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, with such portion of the well as stands therein, situate at Parel, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 311 1-9 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 143, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by a passage 20 feet in breadth dividing the property from the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 10, on or towards the South by the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 27, on or towards the East by the property hereinbefore described as No. 31, and on or towards the West by the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 33, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said defendant Munjee Khetsey, together half of the said passage shewn in the plan to the north of this lot but subject to a right of way for the purchasers of the lots Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 31, 33, 34, 35, and 36 over the said passage.

LOT NO. 33.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate at Parel, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 311 1-9 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 143, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by a passage 20 feet in breadth, dividing the property from the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 9, on or towards the South by the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 26, on or towards the East by the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 32, and on or towards the West by the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 34, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said defendant Thaker Munjee Khetsey, together with half of the said passage shewn in the plan to the north of this lot, but subject to a right of way for the purchasers of the Lots Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 31, 32, 34, 35 and 36 over the said passage.

LOT. NO. 34.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate at Parel, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 311 1-9 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 143, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by a passage 20 feet in breadth dividing the property from the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 8, on or towards the South by the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 25, on or towards the East by the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 33, and on or towards the West by the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 35, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said defendant Thacker Munjee Khetsey, together with half of the said passage shewn in the plan to the north of this Lot, but subject to a right of way for the purchasers of the Lots Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 31, 32, 33, 35 and 36 over the said passage.

LOT NO. 35,

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate at Parel, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 311-1-9 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 143, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by a passage 20 feet in breadth dividing the property from the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 7, on or towards the South by the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 24, on or towards the East by the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 34, and on or towards the West by the property hereinafter described as Lot No. 36, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said defendant Thacker Munjee Khetsey, together with half of the said passage shewn in the plan to the North of this Lot, but subject to a right of way for the purchasers of the Lots Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 36 over the said passage.

LOT NO. 36.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate at Parell, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 311 1-9 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 143 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by a passage 20 feet in breadth, dividing the property from the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 6, on or towards the South by the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 23, on or towards the East by the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 35, and on or towards the West by the property hereinbefore described as Lot No. 4, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said defendant Thaker Munjee Khetsey, together with half of the said passage shewn in the plan to the North of this lot, but subject to a right of way for the purchasers of the lots, Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35 over the said passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of the said Messrs. Bennett and Co., or at the office of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, attornies for the abovenamed defendant Noor Mahomed Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, next to National Bank Building, No. 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 14th day of January, 1892.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

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# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Fancy Fetes, Malabar Point.
Yacht Club Dance.
Bombay Telephone Company, Annual Meeting, 2 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.
Fillis's Hippodrome, 9 p.m.

**Yacht Club Dance.**—There will be a dance at the Royal Yacht Club, this evening.

**Victoria Dock.**—The s.s. Vadala entered and the s.s. Theresa Heymann left the dock on Saturday.

**Prince's Dock.**—The s. s. Oriental entered and the s. s. Clan Munroe, Afghan, Calder, and Umballa left the dock on Saturday.

**Dr. Pires.**—We are asked to state that the degrees of Dr. Pires, barrister-at-law, are L.R.C.P. (London), M.R.C.S. and D. P. H. (England), and not as stated on Saturday.

**The Cercle Litteraire.**—Our report of the annual *soiree* of the Cercle Litteraire, which came off last Saturday, is unavoidably held over owing to pressure on our space and will appear to-morrow.

**Disappearance of a Hindu Lad.**—Gopal Purshotum, residing at Khetwadi, has reported to the police that his brother Govind, about 20 years of age, has been missing from his house since Wednesday, the 2nd inst.

**B. B. and C. I. Railway.**—The goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending 13th February, 1892, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1891 of 128,065 maunds and Rs. 25,554, in the earnings.

**Parsee Gymkhana Lawn-Tennis Championship.**—The match on Saturday last, ended in favour of R. J. Tata by 6-2, 6-5. Last evening's game was won by P. R. Divecha by 6-4, 6-4. The last match of the second ties will come off this evening (Monday) at 4-30 between K. E. Bamjee and R. J. Ratnagar.

**Parsee Gymkhana.**—We are requested to state that entries for the various events, including the 150 Yards Race for Hindus and the 300 Yards Race for Mahomedans, in the forthcoming Gymkhana sports will be taken by the Secretary of the Sports Committee at his Office, Victoria Buildings, Fort, till 4 p.m., to-day.

**Fire at Ripon Road.**—Early, on Saturday morning, about 5 o'clock, a fire broke out in the loft of a chawl, at Ripon Road. An alarm was immediately raised, and the fire was extinguished by the neighbours in a short time. The damage is estimated at Rs. 60. The fire is attributed to the upsetting of an open kerosine lamp, which set fire to the floor.

**Edison's Latest Phonograph.**—In consequence of Professor Archibald missing the mail steamer, at Karachi, the exhibition of the Loud Phonograph, which was advertised to take place at the Novelty Theatre this evening, has been postponed till to-morrow. Seats booked at Soundy's for to-night may, therefore, be transferred. For particulars, see advertisement.

**Burnt to Death.**—An inquest was held on Saturday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of a Mahomedan woman, named Mariam Mirza. On the 25th ultimo, whilst a woman, named Mariam, living at Memonwada, was lighting a *bidee* at an open kerosine lamp, suspended from the wall, and under which the deceased was sitting, the chunam gave way with the nail from which the lamp was suspended, and the lamp fell on the deceased and set fire to her clothes. She was seriously burnt and taken to the Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital, where she died on Friday night. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death from burns.

**Music at the Yacht Club.**—By the kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel Forjett and Officers the Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening at 5-45 p.m.:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | Ingonar | M. Devery. |
| Overture | Der Koenigslieutenant | Emil Titl. |
| Aria | Crown Diamonds | Auber. |
| Valse | Rhoda | Bucalossi. |
| Selection | Iolanthe | Sullivan. |
| Polka | Florella | Levey. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

**Suicide.**—An inquest was held on Saturday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at Modykhana Street, touching the death of Sorabjee Jamsedjee, a dealer in eggs, aged 22 years. For the last ten or twelve days, Sorabjee had been suffering from some disease, which he did not mention to any body. On Friday, at midnight, the deceased's nephew heard a splash in the well, which is in the deceased's house. The nephew seeing the deceased's cap and shoes lying raised an alarm. A Parsee went into the well and brought out the body of the deceased in quarter of an hour. Life was then extinct. The jury returned a verdict of suicide by drowning.

**The Bandra Municipal Elections.**—The Municipal premises of this little suburban town presented last Tuesday a lively scene of bustle and excitement rarely witnessed there before on a polling day. Out of the 326 voters a large number were present to exercise their right of voting. The following twelve gentlemen were candidates, out of whom the eight first were returned:—Messrs. C. E. Kane, 307 votes; M. C. Pereira, 287; Anandrao R. Tulcherkar, 286; Haji Rahimtulla Jivraj, 261; Dinsha Shapurji Dallas, 201; Jamsetji Jehangir Panthakhy, 178; Shamrao Vithul, 171; Gaspar Gonsalves, 167; E. A. Corke, 163; James Dickson, 161; P. A. D'Abreo, 160; and Nuthoba Pandurang, 140.

**Theft.**—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Kasinath Hanuba was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 259, from the house of Harishanker Bhaskerjee, living at Girgaum. The accused entered the complainant's room on the 22nd ultimo, and stole the ornaments from a box. Subsequently he sold the ornaments to Khirjee Dewraj for Rs. 220. The complainant, on discovering the theft, reported the matter to the police, who arrested the accused on suspicion, on Thursday last, and upon enquiry the police obtained the ornaments from Khivjee, to whom they had been sold. The accused pleaded guilty, and he was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, with hard labour.

**Fatal Street Accident.**—An inquest was held on Saturday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of a Hindu girl, about 10 years of age, named Najoobai, daughter of Rajaram, a ryot, living at Camatipura. On Saturday evening, the deceased was standing on the footpath of Oomerkhadi Road, whilst one of the bullocks of a cart, laden with bags of grain, that was passing along the road, became unyoked. The driver yoked the bullock again, but as he did so the bullocks backed the cart against a shop, and crushed Najoobai against the footboard of the shop. The girl was seriously injured, and was immediately taken to the J. J. Hospital, where she died shortly after admission. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

**Portuguese-India.**—The post of the Inspector of the Army, occupied by General Daniel Pestana, has been abolished, and he is shortly leaving Goa for Portugal.—News by the last mail says out that Admiral Teixeira de Silva has been appointed Governor-General of Goa.—A telegram from the Agent to the Home Board of the West of India Portuguese Railway Company intimates that the railway receipts are just enough to pay working expenses. A reduction in the establishment will be the natural result. The guards of the Traffic Department are prepared to take three months' compulsory leave on one month's pay. The other departments will be reduced, and other minor savings will be effected.—The Portuguese Government pays Rs. 24,000 annual subsidy to the British Post Office for Portuguese postal stamps. British sorters were engaged between Castle Rock and Marmagoa. The Portuguese Government has dismissed the British servants in charge of the mails in the Portuguese territory, and they have been replaced by Portuguese officials.

**Differences between Cook and Hamal.**—Louis De Souza, a Goanese cook, aged 25 years, was on Saturday charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, by Inspector Wilson, with assaulting Deela Lullia, on the 25th ultimo. The evidence of the injured man, whose condition was deposed to by Dr. Easdon when received at the Goculdas Hospital, showed that the assault was the consequence of some sweepings being thrown before the aggressor's door, filling his room with dust. After a crowd of people had congregated on hearing a cry of "struck, struck," the accused, to avert attention, raised a cry of "thief, thief, thief," and in his defence stated that complainant sustained his injuries through stumbling across the threshold of his door, when he chased him out of his room, whilst attempting to steal his clothes. The Magistrate finding Louis guilty imposed a fine of Rs. 20 or a fortnight's imprisonment. Rs. 15 were to be paid as compensation to the sufferer if the penalty was paid.

**The Falkland Road Murder.**—The adjourned inquest, touching the death of the woman Radha, the mistress of Abdulla Gopichand, was resumed on Saturday afternoon, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the morgue. It will be remembered that on the night of Saturday, the 27th ult., the woman was found lying dead in the room of a house, at Falkland Road, with her throat cut. The inquest was again adjourned to Saturday, the 19th inst., after the evidence of Bandoo Deviden had been recorded. He deposed that he was a washerman, and lived at Grant Road. On Friday, the 26th ultimo, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Abdoolla Gopichand came to his house and took away his clothes. He gave some dirty clothes to wash and also paid two annas to the witness. The washed clothes which the witness gave to Abdoolla consisted of four pairs of trousers, two pairs of pantaloons, and four *perans*. The police visited the witness's place at midnight on the 27th inst. and took the witness to Falkland Road, where he saw Abdoolla and identified him. The police showed some clothes to the witness, and he identified them as the same he had returned to Abdoolla. The witness identified the clothes, which were produced before the Coroner. At this stage on the application of the police the inquest was adjourned until the 19th inst., at 3 p.m., at the morgue, pending further inquiries by the police.

## MEETING OF THE BANIA MAHAJUN.

A largely-attended meeting of some thirty castes of the Bania community was held yesterday, at Jahver Baug, Kalbadevi, for the purpose of forming a "Mahajun" and of framing rules and regulations to administer the affairs of the Mahajun.

Mr. Jugmohundas Vandravandas Bhaisett, on behalf of a committee appointed on the 6th ult., at the Girgaum bungalow of Mr. Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy to convene a meeting of the Mahajun, with the object above indicated, explained the nature of the business which the representatives of the castes had been called to transact.

On the motion of Mr. Choonilal Motilal, seconded by Mr. Narrondas Purshotumdas, of the firm of Messrs. Narrondas Rajaram and Co., Mr. Jugmohundas Vandravandas Bhaisett was called to the chair.

After expressing his modest opinion that a worthier chairman than himself might have been selected, and asking the meeting to help him with their wise counsels in transacting the business before them in peace and harmony, the chairman continued: Gentlemen,—The Mahajun ought to be no strange word to you. Man, as I need hardly tell you, is a gregarious animal. This feeling and natural instinct is at the bottom of all societies and clubs, and in India, castes. With all its evils, alleged or admitted, the caste is a club possessing great influence for good in India. But beyond the jurisdiction of each caste, of which we Banias have about fifty here, there are various communal questions affecting all castes as a body, and it is to consider these questions, and various matters affecting the well-being of the Bania community that a properly-constituted Mahajun is a *sine qua non* amongst us. Such a body would be the cream of all castes and ought to consist of delegates and representatives, being men of light and leading from the various castes. Such a select body would be just what the Chamber of Commerce is to the mercantile community of Bombay. Your Mahajun is your Chamber of Deputies in all matter affecting the social, moral, educational, and even religious well-being of the Bania community as a whole. How large is the catalogue of social evils from which we are suffering, how many complicated marriage and social questions spring up, which ought never to appear in our law-courts, enriching attorneys and counsel, but burying the litigants in costs. The Mahajun would be a panacea for all such social evils. Remember, gentlemen, that it is not a new idea, not a new-fangled notion of the young mind. In the whole of India you find the village *Panch* or Mahajun, and in Bombay from A. D. 1695 we have a record of our Mahajun. Only it has become effete and, if I may say, obsolete. It is now your duty to properly re-constitute it. Perhaps, you will be told that such a Mahajun already exists. That is a myth. Who has heard of it? Is there any record of its meetings or business for the last fifteen years. Echo answers, none. Gentlemen, you must now re-constitute the Mahajun on some proper basis. Be cool in your deliberations and work harmoniously. All strength lies in union; and therefore, in whatever you do or think, never act or work except with harmony and after consulting the interests as also the wants and wishes, of all castes as a body. (Applause.)

The chairman said that letters and printed protests, similar in wording, had been received by him from the members of several castes, which would be read to the meeting. These were then read. Some persons got up before the meeting and repudiated them as binding the castes to which they belonged, remarking that they should be received as the opinions of only the individuals sending them.

Mr. Narrondas Purshotumdas then proposed that this meeting resolved: that for the benefit of the Bania community of Bombay, a Mahajun should be established.

Mr. Vachraj Mohunjee seconded the proposition. Both of them addressed the meeting at some length on the numerous advantages which they expected to accrue to their community from the establishment of a Mahajun.

Mr. Maneklal Damodhar Khatta was against the proposition. He said that the members of fifteen castes were in favour of a new Mahajun, while those of thirteen other castes were against it. He wound up his remarks with proposing an amendment to the effect that no necessity had been shown for establishing a new Mahajun, and that none should be established.

The chairman said the amendment only negatived their original proposition, and was therefore superfluous. He ruled it out of order.

Mr. Maneklal advised the meeting to recognise the authority vested in Mr. Vurjeevandas Madhavdas's family, and warned them of the evil consequences likely to result from adopting a contrary course.

Mr. Nagindas Toolseydas Marfatia, pleader, High Court, addressed the meeting on the advantages of union and expressed himself in favour of the proposition.

Mr. Narrotumdas Candas said there was already an old Mahajun in existence, and that the meeting should review it and work in concert with it.

Mr. Dalpatram Gocouldas was in favour of recognising the authority vested in Mr. Vurjeevandas Modhavdas.

Mr. Motilal Jamnadas was of opinion that they should pass no resolution in a hurry and repent at leisure. The constitution of a Mahajun was a question of vital importance to the community, for it related to the reform of many social evils and usages among them. There should be no disunion among them; and the Mahajun should be constituted in such a way as to command the concurrence and approval of all those who were to come under its authority. The speaker was, therefore, of opinion that an influential committee should be appointed, in the first instance, to make enquiries and consider the matter in all its bearings, above all doing everything to prevent disunion.

The first proposition was then put to the meeting causing an uproar regarding the manner and method of voting upon it. Various suggestions were made. Five tellers were appointed by the chairman to count the votes for and against the proposition. Another uproar arose. The tellers were said to have counted 303 votes for the proposition.

Mr. Pranjivandas Hurgovindas was of opinion that no new Mahajun should be established in a hurry. Appealing to his friends, he asked them to leave the meeting, himself setting the example.

A few persons rose to their feet and walked out, causing a fresh uproar which brought in a European police inspector who was on duty at the gateway.

Mr. Narrondass Purshotumdas wanted to withdraw his proposition, and to substitute another in its place.

Several voices cried that the proposition had already been carried, and that it could not be withdrawn.

The chairman ruled that Mr. Narrondas was out of order.

Mr. Damodhardas Vijbhucandas said that the proposition had been already carried by a majority of votes.

Mr. Nagindas Jamnadas said that votes against the proposition had not been taken or counted.

Another uproar arose; and many persons got up to their feet, gesticulating and making remarks which were drowned in the general noise and confusion.

The chairman declared that on the report of the letters that 303 persons out of 404 who were present at the meeting had voted in favour of the proposition, he must pronounce that the proposition was duly carried by a majority of votes.

Many voices cried that it had been carried by a majority of votes.

It was proposed by Mr. Munmohundas Dyaldas, seconded by Mr. Jumnadas Gheegabhoy, and carried that Messrs. Jugmohundas Vandrawundas Bhaisett, Tribhowundas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Narrondas Purshotumdas, and others, as members with Messrs. Munmohundas Cassidas, Munmohundas Dyaldas, and Itcharam Suryaram Desai as secretaries, be appointed a committee to invite the co-operation of those castes which had not already joined the movement; and to frame rules and regulations for the management of the affairs of the Mahajun.

On the motion of Mr. Chunilal Motilal, thanks were accorded to the chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

Thanks were also voted to the trustees of Jahver Baug for lending it for the occasion.

## SWORD COMBATS ON HORSE-BACK.

Captain Duncan C. Ross is to give an exhibition of horsemanship, swords, &c., on Friday the 11th instant at 7-30 a.m. at the "Bombay Light Horse Riding School," Chowpatti. This display should be one of the most interesting sights ever seen on this side of the world, judging from descriptions of similar desplays which have reached us. Lord Harris will be present. There will only be a limited number of seats available for the general public, so those lovers of sport that want to witness this display, ought to secure their tickets at once.

The attraction of broadsword combats on horseback lies in the unexpected. No two sword contests are alike in their features, and the endless variety of positions which the horsemen assume save these exhibitions from the monotony which so frequently makes contests in wrestling or sparring. The men are mounted on horses which are trained for the work but are protected in no way from the blows of the swordsmen. Each man wears a cuirass of sheet steel buckled on the back and breast, which extends to the top of the hips; a neck-plate of steel fits closely about the neck and comes down over the top of the cuirass; the head is guarded by the regular broadsword mask heavily padded; the nape of the neck protected by two wires which extend nearly to the shoulder; on the sword-arm are worn wristlets of heavy steel and a steel guard for the upper arm; the bridle-arm is usually protected by a wristlet of steel; heavy cavalry boots complete the costume, which at a little distance bears a strong resemblance to the armour of a mediæval knight. The swords are the regulation cavalry sabre, with the point dulled, but with the edge as sharp as a razor. The contest consists of twenty-nine attacks to a finish. The main feature of the fight is to deliver a clear blow on the front or the back of the armour, which scores as one "point." A blow on the helmet does not count as a point, although it is not a foul. Striking the horse of an opponent causes the swordsman to lose a point, as does also hitting a man below his armour. Should a man be unhorsed, he is allowed to fight out the round on foot.

One of the most sensational and most closely contested battles, Captain Ross ever fought was against Sergeant Charles Walsh, of the 8th Missouri Regiment at San Francisco.

At the end of the twenty-eighth bout in the first of the two contests mentioned, the score stood 14 to 14. Upon the concluding bout depended the fate of the championship belt, which Ross had held against all competitors. In this bout Walsh broke down Ross' guard by a lightning-like stroke, and dealt him a blow on the breast-plate, but the Scotchman refused to recognize his defeat, and made a vicious lunge with his sword. To avoid this, Walsh darted through the entrance to the arena; but he was not swift enough to escape his pursuer, who inflicted a gash on his shoulder, and himself received a cut on the chin, the wire mask giving way before the savage backward blow of Walsh. The swordsmen were separated and the match was awarded to Walsh. The contest, which occurred the following week was short but brilliant. From the outset the bouts were fought with energy. Ross was more than usually reckless, and on the sixth bout received a severe cut on the forefinger of the right hand. The match ended abruptly in the nineteenth round, when Ross dealt Walsh so heavy a blow on the right arm that the muscles were rendered powerless, and he was unable to lift his sword.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

The Bombay Volunteer Rifles paraded in the compound of the Town Hall, at 5 p.m., on the 5th instant. Six Companies and a squad of recruits having been formed, the Regiment marched to the Esplanade. On passing the Gymkhana, the Companies formed to the front in succession, and having closed to quarter-column on the leading Company halted opposite the saluting base. The Battalion then went past in column and wheeling by Companies round the 3rd and 4th Camp colors formed a line to the left when the ranks were opened and a general salute given, after which the Adjutant put the Battalion through the manual and firing exercises. The line then prepared to receive cavalry from the right, after which two volleys were fired. The left Major was then called to the front, who gave the orders "change front to the left on the left Company," "Line will retire," "Halt front," "Advance in short echelon from the centre," "Retire in fours from the right of Companies," "Front turn by the left," "Change direction to the left," "On the March quarter column on the leading Company," "Halt," "Deploy to the left" and "Change front to the right on the left Company." The Commanding Officer then resumed command, and after advancing in review order the parade terminated with a General Salute.

The following is the field-state:—

| Distribution. | Field Officers. | Captains. | Lieuts. | Staff Sergts. | Sergts. | Buglers. | Rank and File. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A Company | 1 | 2 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 20 | 25 |
| B " | 1 | ... | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | 12 | 17 |
| C " | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 3 | .. | 23 | 28 |
| D " | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 4 | .. | 27 | 33 |
| E " | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 18 | 22 |
| F " | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 3 | .. | 25 | 30 |
| G " | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | .. | 28 | 33 |
| I Cadets | ... | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 45 | 46 |
| K Cadets | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 4 | .. | 18 | 23 |
| L Cadets | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 55 | 58 |
| Staff and Band | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 29 | 30 |
| Army Staff | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 5 | 8 |
| Total | 4 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 25 | .. | 305 | 353 |

The following officers were on parade, *viz*:—Lieut-Colonel L H. Bayley, Majors, R S Brown, H A Acworth, T W C Leathem (Adjutant), Captains J P Baird, F. Place, A F Soundy (Paymaster), G Lund, J Kenny, Lieutenants T M English, F W English, J P Cornforth, D J Sharp, J W Smith, J H Ferneaux, H R H Wilkinson, and 2nd-Lieut R Snell.

## HIGH COURT.—March 7.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

78-91—Little, S F and N—Charles Agnew Turner vs Javervahoo and others—Conroy and B, P G and S, and Bhaishunker and K— Part heard.
230-91—Payne, G and S—Narayen Hurry vs Bapujee Cooverjee and another—R Skipsey—Part heard.
611-91—Janardhan and A—Bai Dewkabai vs Tookaram Balkrishna and others—In person and K J Mantry.
240-91—T A Bland—Gamajee Akhajee vs. The Ripon Manufacturing Co, Ld—Nanu and H.
525-90—Little, S F and N—Purshotumdass Munguldass N and others vs C A Turner and others—A H and D, B and K, and M E and H.
107-86—Ardesir, H and D—C A Turner vs Purshotum Munguldas N—Little, S F, & N, B & K, and M E & H.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

241-91—Payne, G and S—Dhondiba Krisnnajee and others vs The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.
151-91—M N Saklatwala for pauper—Gujanand alias Moreshwar Withoba vs Cassibai and others—In person—Macfarlane, E and H, and Khunderao M.
350-91—Macfarlane, E and H—Nusserwanjee Jehangirjee K vs A Taylor and others—Conroy and B.
145-91—Little, S F and N—Mahomedbhoy Umroodin vs Ebrahim Mansoor—Crawford, B & Co.
426-91—Ardasir H and D—Balkissondas Narrondas vs Saraswatibai and another—Payne, G and S.
590-91—Conroy and B—Motichand Parbhoodas vs Nowrojee Framjee Ardasir—Ardesir, H and D.
496-91—Kashinath J Mantri for pauper—Harichund Bhawoo Survey vs Succaram Raghoba Nagwekar—M H Khan.
102-91—Tyabjee and D for pauper—Luxmibai vs Balsett Narayen—R Skipsey.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)

For Judgment.

Payne G and S for applicant. In the matter of Specific Relief Act 1877 and Companies Act 1882 and in the matter of the Bombay Fire Insurance Co. Ld., Reginald Gilbert. (Applicant) Craigie, L and O—for Company.

For Consent Decree.

463-91—H S Dikshit—Alladinbhoy Rajanbhoy Soomar. vs Khanoobai and others—P G and S and Chitnis M and M.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

249-90—Little, S F and N—Frederick Yorke Smith vs The Bombay-Burma Trading Co., Ld.—Craigie, L and O.
58-91—Roughton and B—Memon Mahomed Oosman vs Memon Cassum Ally—Macfarlane, E and H (Part heard).
647-91—Little, S F and N—Goculdass Madhowjee vs Khutri Haroon Oosman—Craigie, L and O.
719-90—Conroy and B—Bai Lakhmibai vs Nanibai—Tyebjee and D.
505-89—Payne, G and S—Vullibhoy Khanbhoy and others vs Sorabjee Dossabhoy and others—C and B, J C Cama, M D and J, P R and K, Crawford, B and Co.
131-89—Roughton and B—Sorabjee Maneckjee Damanwalla vs Dadabhoy Dhunjeebhoy Chamarbagwala—Little, S F and N.

To vary Commissioner's Report.

20-85—Nanu and H—Jeevanjee Hormusjee Guzder vs Charles Palmers and others—Crawford, B and Co.

For further directions on special Commissioner's Report.

565-89—Crawford, B and Co—Dhanbai vs Nowrojee Bomonjee Vakeel and others—A H and D, P R and K, B and M, J C Cama and Wadia and G.

Postponed Long Causes.

152-91—In person a pauper—Hurri Narayen Kamati vs Amroota Moroba Shondey and anothers in person.
662-90—In person—Abdul Kayum Sarafally vs Eduljee Nusserwanjee Antia—Ardeshir, H and D.

## THE CYCLONE AT MAURITIUS.

The B. I. steamer, Fultala, arrived in Colombo harbour the other day from Mauritius bound for Calcutta. She has on board 441 immigrants, labourers lately employed on sugar estates in the Mauritius, who are now returning to their country on completion of their term of engagement. She brought a clean bill of health, and had no sickness on board on the voyage. The Fultala, it seems, was caught in a cyclone while lying in Port Louis, a fortnight ago. (The same in which the Deccan is believed to have been lost). The storm first made itself felt on Thursday the 11th instant, but its centre was at a point removed some distance from Port Louis itself, and so the ships there anchored only got the outside edge of it. This, though, was sufficient to place a great many craft in a position imminent peril, the Fultala amongst the number. As it was, the Fultala dragged considerably. She was originally moored with two bow anchors with 75 fathoms of cable each, and two stern anchors with 45 fathoms each. As with these she drifted, however, signals of distress were run up and the vessel was ultimately further secured by a wire cable, and another anchor sent out from shore. On the night of the 12th the storm was so great that when day broke another anchor had to be requisitioned and a tug boat as well, to prevent the vessel being blown up on the rocks. The ship also fouled another vessel's anchors, and these helped to keep her back, and at the conclusion of the storm she was lying 240 feet off the rocks, having dragged from one side of the harbour to the other. The Fultala at this time had no less than 285 fathoms of cable paid out. The storm ceased on Saturday night, and the Fultala left on Monday, 50 hours behind her appointed time. She came at all speed to Ceylon, and arrived with the mails 25 hours behind time—too late for the Australian mail, but in time for the English mail. The captain does not render himself liable to fine for this, as he was willing to leave on the Saturday, but the Mauritius Government would not allow him to, as he had over 400 immigrants on board. While the Fultala was in the harbour at Mauritius, she had as company the Akbar and a number of small craft of from 400 to 1,200 tons. One of the latter was blown clean over, while two military torpedo-boats went ashore. The B. I. Coconada and the Taif went into dock at Port Louis before the storm broke and so were quiet safe. On the 12th the M. M. steamer Ava and Pei-ho came in sight, but to anchor outside. The Ava managed to get her mails on board with great difficulty, and then left for Bombay, but the Pei-ho could not get in till after the storm had gone down, having to wait 48 hours. The Union ship, Sparatan from the Cape arrived on Sunday, but was not given *pratique* so could not be communicated with, but she looked very much battered. The Otago which laid out at the Bell Buoy, and did not mean to enter port, was driven in by the force of the gale. On shore the damage was great. Railway traffic was impeded; trees were blown down and blocked the roadways, a portion of the lazarette was carried away and great loss was incurred. The telegraph wires communicating with the Observatory were also blown down, thus preventing the Port Louis people from knowing what to expect. From Mauritius the Fultala met with good weather, only getting the cyclone swell for 24 hours after she started. Three deaths occurred amongst the Indian emigrants on the voyage.—*Times of Ceylon.*

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Norge, 2,022 tons, Captain R Paulsen, sailed on Saturday last for Rangoon, in ballast.

The s s Indrani, 2,337 tons, Captain F. L. Burkill, sailed yesterday for Havre, with a general cargo.

The s s Afghan, 1,439 tons, Captain T Golding, cleared on Saturday last for Bassora, with the same bottom cargo.

The Schooner Paula, 262 tons, Captain P L Breymann, sailed yesterday for Mauritius, with a general cargo and 15 deck passengers.

The Ceylon Government s s Ceylon, Commander A Channer, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Colombo. She has come here for usual repairs.

The B I S N Co's s s Karagola, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo, one cabin and 205 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Vadala, 2,164 tons, Captain G Johnstone, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr A B Harvey as a cabin passenger.

The B I S N Co's s s Umballa, 1 242 tons, Captain J R P Alexander, sailed on Saturday last for Zanzibar, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Two ladies and infant, Mr. Sala M Hossen and friend, Mr R Purshotum and 72 deck.

The Sultan of Zanzibar's s s Avoca, 904 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Sorabjee Merwanjee, Mrs. Syed Hulale and son, Mrs Hussum Nanjee and son, Mrs. C. G. Cunha, Mrs. F E. Silva, Mr. H. Burjorjee, Mr. Mansukalan, Mr D. F. Colaco, Mr. Framjee P. Doctor, and 250 deck.

The B I S N Co's s s Arabia, 674 tons, Captain R W Gimblett, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Linga—Hajee Ahmed Conjee. For Busreh—Noozan Begum and four others, Ahmed bin Hajee Ramjan and 44 deck. For Bunder Abbas—Mr Sahaf Bashy. For Bushire—Mr and Mrs Pinto. For Karachi—21 deck.

The Anchor Line s s Britannia 1,991 tons, Captain J. Brown sailed on Saturday last for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Bacon, Lieut. West, Lt. Peile, Mrs. Watts, and two children, Mr. Chambers, Mr. Luce, Mr Blanchard, Mrs. Barnchart and infant, Mrs. Stephens and child, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Gondie, and three children, Rev., Mr. and Mrs. Adam and two children, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Pratt, and 5 children.

The B I S N Co's s s Purulia, 993 tons, Captain T E Gillett, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col Hill, R E, Mrs Peyton, Mr Blanchard, Mr Luce, Surg-Major A Lang Browne, Lieut Budd, Mr H A Ruyank, Mr H Laha, Syed A Rahim, Mr and Mrs Gopaljee Walljee, 1 native officer, Shaik Mahomed Hoosein, Mr Jumnadas, 1 horse and 201 deck.

### MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

The following telegram is from the Port Officer, Rangoon, dated 18th instant:—"552 correct position Oyster Island Light-house G. T. Survey determination latitude twenty degrees eleven minutes forty-nine decimal seventy-seven seconds; longitude ninety-two degrees thirty-four minutes fifty-three decimal thirty-six seconds."

WEST COAST OF INDIA.—KATHIAWAR COAST.

Veraval Roads.

Information has been received through the Political Agent, Kathiawar, that the old wooden buoy marking Oata Shoal lying S.E. of Veraval Light-house is removed and has been replaced by an iron buoy painted red in the same position in 2 fathoms. The old wooden buoy, painted white, has been shifted about 1½ cables to the North of the new buoy and lies to the East of the Light-house. These buoys are moored in position during the N. E Monsoon, that is, between the 1st September and 31st May each year. Note.—These buoys are for the benefit of vessels entering the Veraval boat harbour.

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA—GULF OF MARTABAN.

Danger to Navigation.

The Commander of the s. s. Kassara reports having passed a large wooden lower mast with top-over mast-head about 4 miles south by west of Krishna Light. Ship Masters are warned to be careful when in this vicinity.

RED SEA, WESTERN SHORE.—NORTH MUSAWWA CHANNEL.

Difnein Island Light.

Information has been received through the Political Resident, Aden, that on the 19th January 1892 the Difnein Island Light was replaced by a new 5th Order Dioptric Light, visible through an arc of 270°, or from the bearings of N. 21° W. through East to S. 69° W. It is elevated 61 feet above mean sea level, and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of 10 to 12 miles. The Shaiekul Abu Light will be re-exhibited shortly (the bearings are magnetic).

### ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Khedive, 2,131 tons, Captain L. H. Moule, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai, 14th February, with H. M.'s China and Australian Mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—From Shanghai to London.—Capt. Bradshaw. From Yokohama to London.—Revd. L. B. Cholmondery. From Hongkong to Bombay—Mr. E. Ebrahim, Mr. J. Jamaajee, Mr. S. Fazalally. From Colombo to Bombay—Col. Skinner, Mr. J. A. Jackson, Mr. J. F. M. Mitchell, Mr. Price Williams, Mr. Price Williams (Jr.), Mr. F. Barrett, Mr. L. Blenkmagel, Mr. C. P. Major, Mr. S. D. Dalal, and Mr. Burne. From Melbourne to Brindisi—Mrs. John Studholm. From differen ports.—45 deck.

### ARRIVALS.

| Mar. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Vadala (s) | Johnstone | Calcutta, Feb. 11. |
| | Purulia (s) | Gillett | Busreh, Feb. 20. |
| | Karagola (s) | Tice | Karachi, March 2. |
| | Ceylon (s) | Channer | Colombo, Feb. 27. |
| 6 | Worsley Hall (s) | Blask | Liverpool, Feb. 6. |
| | Khedive (s) | Moule | Shanghai, Feb. 14. |
| | Alboin (s) | Ritchie | Kurrachee, Mar. 4. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Mar. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Kapurthala (s) | Rothwell | Karachi, &c. |
| | Surat (s) | Sleeman | Aden. |
| | Britannia (s) | Browne | Liverpool, &c. |
| | Umballa (s) | Alexander | Zanzibar, &c. |
| | Norge (s) | Paulsen | Rangoon. |
| 6 | Afghan (s) | Golding | Bassorah. |
| | Avoca (s) | Nacoda | Zanzibar. |
| | Paula (schr) | Breymann | Mauritius. |
| | Indrani (s) | Burkill | Havre. |
| | Arabia (s) | Gimblett | Persian Gulf. |

## DAILY IMPORTS.—March 5.

From Liverpool.

Britannia s—12 casks flooring tiles, Warden and Co; 25 cases oilmenstores and 15 cases corn-flour, K Jooma; 250 kegs soda chrystals, K Nut oo and Co; 68 packages lubricating oil, Macbeth Brothers and Co; 375 cases candles, Lyon and Co.
Kirby Hall s—105 cases candles, A Heptoolabhoy.
City of Dublin s—12 barrels spindle oil, Kowasjee Pestonjee and Co.
Clan Munroe s—100 boxes bar soap, D Dewchund.

From London.

Afghan s—1 case camphor blocks, A Shaik Adum; 1 case watches, Iroz and Co; 41 cases oilman-stores, &c, E Russooljee; 2 cases perambulators, N P Dubash and Co; 3 bales paper, K A Hoosen; 200 cases candles, S A S Dawood; 44 kegs paint, H A Mansoor; 81 cases oilman-stores and confectionery, E N Antia; 28 bales paper, M A Essabhoy and Co; 48 kegs paint, E Currimbhoy; 46 cases oilmenstores, E M Abdyally.

From Marseilles.

R Rubattino s—12 casks bird-shot, A H Essoofbhoy.

From Genoa.

R Rubattino s—100 barrels red lead, V Tulsidas.

From Trieste.

Imperatrix s—36 bales paper, Volkart Brothers; 65 packages paper, K Abdool Hoosen; 8 cases clocks C Chugonlal.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—March 5.

For Liverpool.

Ionia s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 250 cwts bones, H Dharsee; 25 bales wool, K Nanjee.

For London.

White Jacket s—170 cwts gum, V Heerje[illegible] Co; 45 cwts indigo, G Ranjoomul; 105 cwts gu[illegible] H Virdhare; 9 cwts ramputre, and 95 cwts gum, C Chuterbhooz.

For Antwerp.

Altonower s—570 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 2,001 cwts linseed and 4,000 cwts wheat, F Fischer and Co; 1,609 cwts linseed, R Kaderbhoy; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

For Havre.

Indrani s—1 bale cotton, F Sauque[illegible] Co; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 550 bales [illegible], Gaddum Bythell and Co.

Hajeen s—400 bales co[illegible]gellyseed, Volkart Brothers; 10[illegible] Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts whea[illegible] Co.

For Naples.

R Rubattino s—4,000 cwts wheat A Blascheck and Co.

For Hongkong.

Venetia s—100 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 550 lbs gold-stone, Sorabjee Dossabhoy and Co; 126 cwts ooplate and 1¼ cwts genda horns, M M Essabhoy; 6 cwts gendahorns, Currimbhoy Ebram and Co.
Thisbe s—100 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 50 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 168 bales twist, Tata and Co; 87 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.
Bisagno s—40 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co; 127¼ cwts shark-fins, T M Chinai; 525 cwts raisins and 250 cwts shark-fins, Currimbhoy Ebram and Co.

For Shanghai.

Malwa s—75 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 105 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 293 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 25 bales twist, The Bombay United S and W Co; 9 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co.
Thisbe s—10 bales grey cloth, Cursetjee Bamonjee and Co.

For Kobe.

Venetia s—50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 700 bales cotton Tata and Co.
Thisbe s—1,000 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

## KURRACHEE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(From 23rd to 29th February.)

### EXPORTS.

Simla s (Bombay)—4,385 lbs tea.
LaSeyne s (Aden) 400 bales cotton, 108 bales wool, 4,911 cwts jowaree, 1,080 cwts rice.
White Cross s (Antwerp)—1,465 bales cotton, 1,990 cwts rapeseed, including jamba and seeta, 12,190 cwts gingellyseed, 64,60 cwts wheat, 25 corge hides.
Roma s (Antwerp)—30,000 [illegible] wheat.
Germania s (Port Said for [illegible]ers) 73,576 cwts wheat.
Country Crafts (Bombay)—[illegible]2 cwts wheat, 7 cwts rice, 1,215 cwts cotton unpressed[illegible] cwts wool unpressed.
Pachumba s (Bombay)—[illegible] pieces grey goods, 8,760 pieces prints, 22,800 lbs gre[illegible]s, 1,850 lbs Turkey Red and dyed yarns, 41 cwts [illegible]
Annie Barrow s London[illegible] Antwerp via Bombay)—80 pieces prints, 18,982 c[illegible]ron bar, rod sheets and hoops, 128 cwts steel.
Branksome Hall s (Liverpool)—5,628 pieces grey goods, 5,791 pieces white goods, 116 cwts iron bar, rod sheets and hoops, 440 cwts steel.
Afghan s (London)—2 4 cwts yellow metal.
Simla s (Bombay)—1,989 pieces grey goods, 1,538 pieces white goods, 325 pieces prints, 6 cwts iron bar, rod sheets and hoops.
Country Crafts (Bombay)—6,160 pieces grey goods, 5,400 lbs grey yarns, 400 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns, 291 cwts iron bar rod sheets and hoops, 1 cwts steel.

### IMPORTS.

Arabia s (Bombay)—240 pieces prints.
Europa s (Liverpool and Bombay)—300 pieces grey goods, 307 pieces prints.
Etolia s (Liverpool)—1,875 pieces grey goods.
Rufford Hall s (Liverpool)—2,053 pieces grey goods, 3,726 pieces white goods, 2,059 pieces prints, 6500 lbs grey yarns.
Kapurthala s (Bombay)—60 pieces grey goods.
Karagola s (Bombay)— 3,349 pieces grey goods, 36,979 pieces white goods, 18,936 pieces prints, 43,600 lbs grey yarns 11,885 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns, 36 cwts copper, 1 cwts yellow metal.

## KURRACHEE.

### ARRIVALS.

| Feb. | Vessel | Commander | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 24 | Branksome Hall s | Barnes | Liverpool. |
| | Simla s | Robertson | Bombay. |
| | Afghan s | Golding | London. |
| 26 | Iago s | Ouston | Hull via Bombay. |
| 27 | Alboin s | Ritchie | Singapore. |
| | Kapurthala s | Rothwell | Bombay via Cutch Coasp |
| | Dranchenfels s | Togge | Hamburg and Antwerp via Bombay. |
| 29 | La Seyne s | Blanc | Aden. |
| March. | | | |
| 1 | Calidonia s | Griffiths | Bombay. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Feb. | Vessel | Commander | Destination |
|---|---|---|---|
| 24 | Knight St. John s | Billett | Antwerp. |
| | Rufford Hall s | Millard | Marseilles & Liverpool. |
| | Dora s | Mitchell | Dunkirk. |
| | Pachumba s | Russell | Bombay via Cutch Coast |
| 25 | Arabia s | Gimblett | Bombay. |
| | Simla s | Robertson | Persian Gulf. |
| | Afghan s | Golding | Bombay. |
| 26 | Annie Barrow s | Lewis | London & Antwerp. |
| 27 | Kapurthala s | Rothwell | Bombay via Cutch Coast. |
| March, | | | |
| 1 | La Seyne s | Blanc | Bombay. |
| | Iago s | Ouston | Aden and Hull. |

### VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

steamer Ackworth, Kennedy, Ralli Brothers, Not known
" Branksome Hall, Barnes, Sir Charles Forbes & Co., Liverpool.
" Drachenfels, Togge, D. Graham. & Co., Hamburg and Antwerp.
" Alboin, Ritchie, Ritchie Stuart, &Co., Not known.
" Calidonia, Griffiths, Ralli Brothers, Not known.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—March 3.

Liddell, Lt, Bo R E, on leave from Poona.

March 4.

Warden, Capt, Bo I S C, on leave, from Mhow.
Willie, Capt, Bo, Worc Regt, on leave, from Poona.

March 5.

Dann, Lt and Adjt, 10th B, L I on leave, from Poona.
Browne, Surg-Major, Bo Medical Staff, on duty, from Karachi.
Orr, Lt, Bengal, 1st Lancers, on leave, from Aurangabad.
Jackson, Surg-Capt, Bo I M S, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—March 5.

Peile, Lt, Bo, R A, on leave, to England.
Wilkie, Capt, Bo 1 Worc Regt, on leave, to England.
Chitty, Lt and Adjt, 5th Bo L I, on leave, to England.
Dann, Lt and Adjt, 10th Bo L I, on leave, to England.
Browne, Surg-Major, Bo Medical Staff, on duty, to Mhow.
Orr, Capt, Bengal Hyderabad Cont, rejoining to Hingoli.
West, Lt, Bo 2 Gloster Regt, on leave, to England.

March 6.

Chapman, Capt, Ms, Cheshire Regt, on leave, to Belgaum.
Westmacott, Col, Bo Pioneers, on leave, to Kirkee.
Bull, Surg-Maj, Bo I M S, on leave, to Poona.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 7th March, 1892.

1. There will be drill at the following places until further orders.—
At the Oval, Mondays and Fridays at 6-30 a.m.
St. Mary's School, Nesbit Road, Mondays and Fridays at 5 p.m.
Queen's Statue, Mondays and Wednesdays at 5-15 p.m.
At the rear of Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on Tuesdays at 5 p.m.
Byculla School, Mondays and Thursdays, at 5 p.m.
Byculla Scottish School, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.
Indo-British Institute, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.
Cathedral High School, Tuesdays and Thursday, at 3-45 p.m.
John Connon School, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.
St. Mary's School, Tuesdays at 4-15 p.m. and Thursdays at 7-15 a.m.

2. There will be Company drill for the Proficiency Class at Head-Quarters on Wednesday, the 9th instant, at 6 p.m. All candidates are requested to attend. Plain clothes, rifles and side arms.

3. There will be drill for "A" Company every Wednesday behind the Town Hall at 5-30 p.m.

4. There will be drill for "D" Company behind the Telegraph Quarters, Fort, on Mondays and Fridays at 5-30 p.m. until further orders.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The squadron will parade in rear of the Marine Lines on Tuesday, the 8th instant, at 7 a.m. Carbines and putties to be worn.

2. Members are requested to send their head-ropes and carbine buckets to Messrs. Dunnett and Co., as early as possible, for the necessary alterations to be made.

3. The annual camp will be held at Santa Cruz from the 12th to the 19th March, both days inclusive.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major
and Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Rifles.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 7th March, 1892.

1. The proficiency class will meet at the Fort Head-quarters on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, 6 p.m., and at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters on the same days at 8-45 p.m.

2. There will be gun drill at the Fort Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesdays, and at 7 a.m. on Thursdays. Those who have not completed their drills are requested to attend.

3. There will be class firing at Cooria on Tuesday. Wednesday, Thursday and Friday this week Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a. m. (local time), and Byculla ten minutes later.

By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting. Adjt., B. V. A.

## THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 5TH OF MARCH, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

| | Barometer, 8 A.M. | Wind. | | Temperature in Shade | | | Rainfall. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Direction. | Rate per hour. | Maximum of past 24 hours. | Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity, 8 A.M. | Past 24 hours. | Since 1st Nov. to date. | Variation, 1st Nov. to date. |
| Delhi | 30·062 | W S W | 3 | 75·1 | 51·1 | 43 | .. | 1·55 | −0·73 |
| Agra | 30·077 | N W | 5 | 78·1 | 49·6 | 50 | .. | 0·82 | −0·03 |
| Cawnpore | 30·029 | W | 7 | 79·0 | 50·0 | 82 | .. | 1·22 | .. |
| Allahabad | 30·003 | WN W | 7 | 83·5 | 51·4 | 30 | .. | 1·46 | −0·12 |
| Jhansi | 30·060 | Calm. | 2 | 80·4 | 56·7 | 30 | .. | 1·39 | +0·25 |
| Jacobabad | 30·076 | Calm. | 1 | 80·6 | 41·6 | 29 | .. | 0·10 | −0·48 |
| Karachi | 30.126 | N E | 10 | 80·0 | 56·0 | 83 | .. | 0·38 | −0·50 |
| Ajmere | 30·149 | N E | 4 | 77·7 | 52·8 | 41 | .. | 1·19 | +0·39 |
| Deesa | 30·085 | WN W | 9 | 86·2 | 53·9 | 14 | .. | 0·55 | +0·16 |
| Rajkot | 30·081 | N E | 5 | 86·9 | 55·0 | 41 | .. | .. | −0·50 |
| Veraval | 30·029 | N | 7 | 83·8 | 57·8 | 22 | .. | .. | .. |
| Neemuch | 30·117 | W | 6 | 77·7 | 45·9 | 27 | .. | 0·21 | −0·42 |
| Indore | 30·090 | E | 3 | 78·5 | 43·1 | 15 | .. | 0·87 | −0·13 |
| Saugor | 30·102 | Calm. | 3 | 79·8 | 47·9 | 39 | .. | 0·75 | −1·73 |
| Jubulpore | 30·122 | Calm. | 2 | 79·4 | 45·9 | 45 | .. | 1·95 | −0·22 |
| Hoshangabad | 30·110 | N E | 4 | 82·6 | 49·8 | 46 | .. | 0·49 | −1·15 |
| Khandwa | 30·113 | N | 4 | 82·7 | 47·5 | 21 | .. | 0·34 | −0·92 |
| Raipur | 30·046 | N.N W | | 89· | 58·3 | 31 | .. | 0·33 | −1·15 |
| Nagpur | 30·049 | N | | 7·8 | 55·3 | 32 | .. | 0·57 | −1·46 |
| Amraoti | 30·068 | E N E | 6 | 86·8 | 57·8 | 11 | .. | 0·33 | −1·70 |
| Akola | 30·090 | W | 4 | 87·0 | 50·1 | 31 | .. | 0·27 | −2·39 |
| Surat | 30·033 | N W | F | 85·0 | 57·0 | 48 | .. | .. | −0·25 |
| Malegaon | 30·17 | WN W | 6 | 81·9 | 43·9 | 82 | .. | .. | −1·54 |
| Bombay | 29·989 | N E | 16 | 80·9 | 66·0 | 51 | .. | 0·01 | −0·86 |
| Poona | 30·090 | Calm. | 6 | 89·0 | 50·0 | 26 | .. | 0·68 | −0·98 |
| Sholapur | 30·004 | N W | 9 | 92·2 | 59·1 | 19 | .. | .. | −1·81 |
| Ratnagiri | 29·941 | Calm. | 9 | 83·4 | 62·4 | 26 | .. | 0·01 | −0·93 |
| Belgaum | 29·989 | E N E | 7 | 89·3 | 61·9 | 9 | .. | 1·51 | −0·54 |
| Goa | 29·940 | S E | 16 | 87·4 | 65·4 | 70 | .. | .. | .. |
| Karwar | 29·937 | N | 5 | 84·7 | 65·9 | 75 | .. | 0·54 | −2·61 |
| Mangalore | 29·955 | E | 4 | 85·8 | 71·4 | 77 | .. | 2·01 | −1·68 |
| Calicut | 29·961 | E N E | 12 | 87·8 | 74·0 | 75 | .. | 4·44 | −3·14 |
| Cochin | 29 963 | N E | M | 90·7 | 73 6 | 77 | .. | 9·61 | −1·00 |
| Bangalore | 30·002 | E | 2 | 94·2 | 67·4 | 71 | .. | 0·84 | −3·89 |
| Secunderabad | 30·020 | N E | 10 | 91·2 | 61·9 | 22 | .. | .. | −2·09 |
| Masuliptm. | 29·974 | N N W | ... | 91·7 | 70·0 | 95 | .. | 0·55 | −8·04 |
| Bellary | 29·992 | Calm. | 6 | 96·0 | 69·4 | 21 | .. | 0·72 | −1·83 |
| Cuddapah | 29·947 | S S E | .. | 102·7 | 78·4 | 19 | .. | 0·53 | −6·45 |
| Madras | 29·949 | S W | 15 | 85·7 | 76·2 | 75 | .. | .. | .. |
| Coimbatore | 29·957 | N | 5 | 92·8 | 69·8 | 71 | .. | 2·44 | −3·55 |
| Trichinopoly | 29·974 | S | 3 | 100·1 | 74·4 | 71 | .. | 4·94 | −6·29 |
| Negapatam | 29·940 | S S E | 13 | 5·9 | 74·2 | 70 | .. | 33·98 | +1·05 |
| Colombo, (4th Feb.) | 29·967 | S | 7 | 88·0 | 75·0 | 6 | .. | 35·78 | +13·19 |

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L—Light, M—Moderate, F—Fresh, S—Strong, H—Heavy.

Summary.

Pressure has fallen briskly to rapidly at Veraval Surat, Bombay, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, and Karwar, and moderately or slowly at Cawnpore, Jhansi, Deesa, Rajkot, Indore, Belgaum, Karwar, Mangalore and Coimbatore. Elsewhere the barometer has risen, the rise being rapid at Secunderabad and Raipur and moderate to slight in all other places. Readings are relatively high at Karachi and Ajmere and low on the South Coromandel Coast and on the West Coast from Ratnagiri southwards as far as Goa. The baric gradients on and off the West Coast between Mangalore and Karachi are steep, while in other places they are moderate to slight. The isobars indicate two small areas of low pressure, one on and off the West Coast between Bombay and Mangalore and the other on and off the Coromandel Coast. The barometer reads below the normal in Mysore, at most stations in the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast, and at Karwar, Bombay and Ratnagiri, and above it elsewhere. Winds at Negapatam and Madras show a tendency to cyclonic circulation, while variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong at Bombay, Goa, Calicut, Madras and Negapatam and moderate or light in other places. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Bombay and 8 at Karachi, Goa and Calicut. The maximum temperature is in defect of the average almost everywhere. The highest maximum was 103° at Cuddapah. Nights are very cool in most districts, but in Mysore and the south of the Peninsula they are more or less hot. The lowest temperature registered last night was 42° at Jacobabad. Humidity changes are irregular and the skies are very cloudy to-day at Mangalore, Calicut, Masulipatam, Coimbatore and Negapatam. There has been no rain at any station. A small area of low pressure lies on and off the West Coast between Bombay and Mangalore and the sea at Goa, Karwar and Mangalore is either rough or rising. The baric gradients on and off the West Coast between Karachi and Mangalore are steep and, as the barometer is abnormally high in Lower Sind, fresh to strong winds are likely along the coast (more particularly within and in the neighbourhood of the low pressure area). Another small area of low pressure lies on and off the Coromandel Coast, and as the winds are cyclonic the weather off that coast is probably rainy. Humidity and clouds are both increasing at Mangalore and Calicut and local showers are probable there or in their neighbourhood. Elsewhere the weather is generally fine and settled. The cold wave continues to extend eastward.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 4th March, 1892.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32deg. Fah. | 29·926 |
| Temperature of the Air | 75·2 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 61·9 |
| Dew Point | 58·9 |
| Relative humidity of Air | 0·578 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) | 0·0 |
| Maximum temperature of air read (at 8 a.m. next day | 80·9 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) | 67·9 |
| General Directions of Wind* | NNE, NE, NW, NNW, N. |
| Movement of Wind in 24 hours* | 375 |

* From midnight to midnight.

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

March 1892.

7, Monday—Yacht Club Dance.
Fancy Fete, Malabar Point.
Municipal Corporation.
Bombay Telephone Company.
8, Tuesday—Fancy Fete, Malabar Point.
Novelty Theatre, Edisons's Phonograph.
Bombay Legislature Council.
9, Wednesday—Empress High School, distribution of Prizes
10, Thursday—Mr. K. N. Kabrajee's Concert, Town Hall.
Bunder Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Election of Port Trustees, Chamber of Commerce.
Prize Distribution, Bombay Education Society.
Municipal Corporation.
C. C. meet at Bandora Hill.
11 Friday—Prize Distribution, Alexandra Institution.
Parsee Gymkhana Athletic Sports.
Election of Port Trustees, Chamber of Commerce.
12, Saturday—Parsee Gymkhana Athletic Sports.
Prize Distribution, Bombay Scottish Orphanage, Mahim.
Prize Distribution, Scottish Orphanage, Mahim.
Elphinstone College Union. Mr. Lee-Warner's lecture on "The Tendencies of Nature, Literature, and Politics."
C. C. to Poona.
13, Sunday—C. C. meet at Bandora Causeway.
14, Monday—Gaiety Theatre, benefit to Mr. Miln.
17, Thursday—Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Entertainment at St. Patrick's Club.
18, Friday—Dance at Ladies' Gymkhana.
Point to Point Race and close of Light Horse Camp.
19, Saturday C. C. smoking concert.
20, Sunday—C. C. ½ mile sprint.
21 Monday—Yacht Club Dance.
Jivraz Baloo Spinning and Weaving Company.
23, Wednesday—People of India Spinning and Manufacturing Company's Meeting.
Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company's meeting.
24, Thursday—Indian Guarantee Association's Meeting.
26, Saturday—Bombay Swimming Club, semi-annual entertainment.
27, Saturday—C. C. to Trome Bay.
30, Wednesday—Expected arrival of H. E. the Viceroy.
31, Thursday—Expected opening of Tansa Water Works by H. E. the Viceroy.
Annual Meeting, Oriental Loan Association.

The authorities of the East Indian Railway have ruled that dogs too large to be loaded in a dog-box will be charged for at two annas per mile for one animal, three annas per mile for two animals, and for three or more animals as for dogs in packs.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

LATEST SONGS procurable in England arrive each Mail. Can be taken on approval.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

AFTERNOON TEA SERVICES.—In Best TRIPLE Silver Plate, consisting of Tea Pot, Sugar Bowl and Cream Ewer, Rs. 40 and 45. Breakfast Sets with Coffee Pot in addition Rs. 45 and 60. Breakfast Cruet frames of same quality from Rs. 13.—MARCKS AND Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

BRONZE KID EVENING SHOES, Plain, with neat bow, Rs. 8-8. Do. Gold Beaded, Rs. 10-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

NO other House in India can offer such a Varied STOCK of LAMPS and LANTERNS as the LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

FOR SALE, CEMENT.—Union Cement Co. and Wallsend Cement Co's at Rs. 6 cask to close a consignment—Apply to TURNER, MORRISON & Co., 44 Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE.—A Grey Arab Horse, swift and strong, Rs. 200; also a Landau in good order, Rs. 350. Whole turn out, with harness, &c., Rs. 550.—Apply to "GATAVA," care of Post Office, Girgaum.

JUST received 10 days' winding Silver watches, open-faced, Rs. 105; Hunters, Rs. 110. These Watches will stand any climate and rough use.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Double-barrel C. F. 12 [illegible]ore Hammerless Gun by Charles Lancaster. Price Rs. 350. Apply G. E. LeMAISTRE & Co., Bombay.

MR. BHEDWAR'S Art Studio, Swiss Lodge, Cumballa Hill, has been engaged by Mr. G. TEJPAL for MONDAY, the 7th instant, from 1 to 4 p.m.

LAW.—WANTED, a Competent Hindoo MANAGING CLERK, acquainted with the practice of the Courts. Apply by letter stating experience and qualifications with references to MESSRS. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN, Standard Buildings, Fort.

WANTED, about 5,000 MARSEILLES ROOFING TILES. Arnaud Etienne et Cie's preferred.—JAMES SMITH, Ahmednagar.

WANTED, an ACCOUNTANT for a large Up-country Manufacturing firm. Must be a thoroughly competent man and have had London experience. Salary Rs. 250, rising to Rs. 300. No Eurasian or Native need apply. Address "Z," care of this Paper.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed with my family in the Alexandra Hotel for three weeks, and was well satisfied with every thing. The Proprietor is a most polite and obliging gentleman, and the servants were also obliging and respectful. The table was good indeed, and the accommodation excellent and the charges very moderate. I ought to mention the fact that on our arrival at the Hotel Mrs. Lyon was very sick indeed, and after a brief stay of three weeks was so far recovered as to be able to return home.—JAMES LYON, M. E. Mission, Ajmere.

AN Experienced Parsee U. G., an Assistant TEACHER in a High School, is willing to give tuition, in any respectable family on moderate terms. Sec. Lang. Persian "K.," care of this Paper.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

TEAS—NEW NEILGHERRY TEAS.—Congou at 9 as, Souchong, 12 as., Pekoe, Re. 1-2; Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-6, per lb.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

THE INDIAN SQUARE PIANO, the very best Square Piano for the Indian Climate, with all latest improvements, Rs. 650.—S. ROSE and Co., Bombay.

TO LET, at POONA, with immediate possession, comfortable upper-storied BUNGALOW, No. 19, Queen's Gardens, with a detached office. Also from 1st April next, another comfortable upper-storied BUNGALOW, No. 18, Queen's Gardens. Apply to PROPRIETORS, "Deccan Herald," Poona.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Policies for the whole Term of Life are issued at a premium of Rs. 28 per Annum per Rs. 1,000 to persons aged 25 years. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co., Agents, the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.

PIANOFORTES, specially built for India! from Rs. 275 to 1,600. Harmoniums and American Organs, from Rs. 110 to 650. Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins, Zithers, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Flageolets, Ocarinas, etc., etc., all at London Prices.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Music Saloons.

HANDSOME INDIAN CARVED SCREENS, Overmantles and Easels from Sheeshum and other Light Wood. Also Surat made Blackwood Furniture at very moderate prices at Messrs. S. J. TELLERY & Co., 8, Esplanade, Fort.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES In 1890 were £1,572,248, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

F. BAULCH, PIANOFORTE TUNER and REPAIRER, 3 years to T. R. H. Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Pianos FOR SALE. Church Gate Street. Tunings Rs. 5.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Suited for large and small Presents to Friends at Home.—Designs and Shapes purely Oriental—School of Art Compound, Esplanade.

ANNEALED IVORY BILLIARD BALLS.—New Patent Process. Can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., Practical Billiard Table makers. Prices on application.

FOR SALE or HIRE.—The beautiful Yacht "WATER QUEEN" (belonging to the Estate of the late Sir Henry Morland) as she now lies off the Apollo Bunder; ready to get under weight; perfectly fitted and appointed. Apply to JOHN MARSHALL, Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE.—A pair of splendid Dark Iron Grey WALERS, height about 16 hands, go well, and are perfectly quiet in Single and Double Harness. Apply to CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq. Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B. L. A." care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

NAGUR'S WORLD RENOWNED Safes and Chests. SAFES for Sale and Hire. Repairs carefully and efficiently executed. New and Old Safes exchanged or sold on commission. New and Second-hand English Safes of all makers.—NAGURDAS PURBHOODAS, 62, Apollo Street, Fort.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business ANNOUNCEMENTS, BILL FORMS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

BEST LEATHER, STRONG AND NEAT WORKMANSHIP Solid Double Leather Trunk, Mr. A. Landale's Pattern 32" by 20" by 10" Rs. 45; Single Harness Brass Mount Rs. 30. Double Harness Rs. 60; Hunting Saddle complete, Rs. 20. Apply to RAM LALL BROTHERS formerly Dunkee Lall and Sons, Cawnpore.

FRENCH COFFEE as used in Paris, 1 lb. tins, Re. 1; ½ lb. tins As. 9. Roasted, Ground and Packed especially for PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED AMERICAN WALTHAM Silver Keyless WATCHES, in new patent dust-proof cases; lever Movement, expansion Balance, fitted with non-magnetic hairspring. Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Price Rs. 35, only.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Ry., Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

THE new Patented Cylinder FLAGEOLET, in Perfect Tune, from As. 12 to Rs. 3, each in Brass or Nickel. Can be had in any Key.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

### THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

THE Fourth of a Series of Six Lectures, being the Wilson Philological Lectures for the year 1891-92, will be delivered in the University Lecture Room (Library Building) on Monday, the 7th March 1892, (to-day), at 5-15 P.M.

Subject—"Hebrew and the other Semitic Languages and the Literature in which they are embodied."

Lecturer—The Rev. Mr. J. Dobie, B.D.

The Lecture is open to the Public.

By Order.

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 7th March, 1892.

### FILLIS' GREAT CIRCUS.

TREMENDOUS SUCCESS.
OVER 4,000 PERSONS
VISITED FILLIS' CIRCUS
ON SATURDAY LAST.
HUNDREDS UNABLE
TO GAIN ADMITTANCE
LAST FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS.

F. E. FILLIS has the pleasure of informing his Patrons that owing to the Enormous and Increasing Success of the Circus Programme, and that so many were unable to gain Admittance, he will continue

The CIRCUS PROGRAMMES
FOUR NIGHTS LONGER.
This MONDAY Evening, March 7th, 1892,
ANOTHER GALAXY of TALENT,
SELECTED from FILLIS' EXTENSIVE REPERTOIRE

TO-NIGHT
The AIR BOUNDERS,
GRAND ACROBATIC DISPLAY,
By the ACROBATS of the TROUPE,
Headed by DAN FEELEY,
who will EXECUTE a DOUBLE SOMERSAULT,
AND A TERRIFIC LEAP OVER 10 HORSES,
EL DUELLO.
ENTIRE Comic by the CLOWNS FRISKY and FREDDY, who will endeavour to settle their differences, ala the good old Days
F. E. FILLIS will introduce his
2 SPLENDID HUNGARIAN HORSES,
MARVELS OF SAGACITY.
THE GRAND GARLAND MANOUVRES
BY 8 LADIES [illegible] ON HORSEBACK.
THE CHARLTON [illegible]IC MUSICAL ACT.
For the First time, FRED. STELLING'S
GREAT BAREBACK TRICK ACT.
WALLETT'S VERY LIGHT BRIGADE,
THE CLOWN'S BALACLAVA CHARGE.
ENTIRE HUMOURESQUE BY ALL THE CLOWNS,
PROF. BEAUMONT AND LITTLE ALICE,
In their GREAT AQUATIC PERFORMANCE,
MDLLE SCHERAZADE
THE GREATEST, and MOST BEAUTIFUL
LADY LION TAMER
In the World.
Lately arrived from Lord George Sanger's Great London Circus.

DON'T FORGET TO-NIGHT.
THE GREAT LADY LION TAMER
and the 4 MAGNIFICENT NUBIAN LIONS.
Time and Prices as usual.
Zenana Box Comfortably Arranged
for Native Ladies, Rupees 3 per seat.
BOOKING OFFICE AT THE CIRCUS.
Hours:—9 a.m. till 12, and from 2-30 p.m. till 5-30 p.m.

WANTED AT ONCE.
GOOD DOUBLE BASSE PLAYER.
Apply at the CIRCUS Office.

### THE LORD REAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 30 ([illegible]) per Share for the half-year ending 31st December 189[illegible] [illegible]valant to 6 per cent., on the paid-up Capital, is made [illegible]able at the Registered Office of the Company No. 5, C[illegible]jee Patel Street, Fort, from and after Monday, the 7th [illegible]rch 1892, between 12 and 3 p.m., to Members whose names may stand on the Register on the 27th February, 1892, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 28th February to 5th March 1892, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
KHOTE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th February 1892, 5, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort.

### GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

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# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 5.

AN advance of ⅛ per cent. took place in Consols in London yesterday, at 95⅞; but the market rates of discount were unaltered; and Indian Sterling Loan remained at 108. The price of Bar Silver receded 1-16d., say, to 41 7-16 per oz.; but Thursday's quotations for Rupee Securities still ruled in each denomination; while, in New York, the metal was ⅛ cent lower, at 90⅛, with demand Exchange on London higher to the same extent at 4·87⅞ dollars. The United States Treasury bought yesterday 475,000 ounces of Silver, at 90·90 to 90·99 cents. The Exchange Bank's buying rate in London on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 3⅞d. The weekly shipments of Specie to India consisted of £180,000 in Silver to this port, and £110,000 in the same metal to Calcutta. In Paris, French Rentes were unaltered at 96⅛; Exchange on London was a shade lower, at fc. 25·22.

There has been no further movement in Silver in London to-day; but in New York, an advance of ⅛ cent has taken place, at 90¼ cents, demand Exchange on London being unaltered. Rupee Paper in London has advanced ⅛ per cent. in Fours, at £69 11-16; but 4½ per cents are unchanged. Consols are still 95⅞ *ex div.*; but Indian Sterling Loan has declined ½ per cent., to 107½; while the market rates of discount have been put down ¼ per cent., making them stand at 1¾ per cent. for short London Bills, and 2 per cent. for six months' sight Indian Bank Paper. The Exchange Banks have put down their buying rate on India by 1-16d., making it 1s. 3 11-16d.

The Wheat Market became firm yesterday, and both No. 1 Soft White and White Delhi on the spot in Liverpool advanced ½ per cental, to 7s. 7½d. and 7s. 4½d. per cental, Ex.-Quay, respectively. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,560,000 quarters, or 40,000 quarters more than was upon the water a week ago. Linseed was steady at an advance of 3d. per quarter in Bombay Seed on the spot, at 39s. 9d. Ex.-Quay; the spot price having remained at 40s. per quarter.

To-day, however, the Wheat Market has been quieter again and yesterday's advance has been lost; as it also has in the case of Bombay Linseed on the spot.

Cotton in Liverpool closed steady last evening, Surats and arrivals dull, the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales without any East Indians. 3⅞d. was still the price of spot Mid.-Americans; but Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in the nearer positions, and 1-64d. thereafter up to the most distant, in which they were unchanged; the extreme quotations being 4 23-32d. for March and March-April deliveries, and 3 57-64d. for July-August. In East Indian Cotton, "Fully Good" and "Good" Bengals were 1-16d. lower, and "Good" Madras Westerns ⅛d. down. The day's Imports were 11,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

This afternoon, the Liverpool Market closed in favour of buyers, Surats dull, and Arrivals quiet, with spot prices unchanged, but American Arrivals 3-64d. lower in all positions. The total Sales amount to 7,000 bales again without any East Indians, and the day's imports are 15,000 bales. The Manchester Market has been quiet.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 10,000 bales more than in the week preceding at 54,000 bales (including 2,000 East Indians) the amount forwarded to consumers having been the same, at 65,000 bales. The Imports were 7,000 more, at 95,000 bales. The total stock had increased during the week by 19,000 bales, and was yesterday heavier, by 554,000 bales than last year, and 653,000 bales more than in 1890 at the same time. The total Visible Supply had fallen off during the week by 50,000 bales, but of East Indian Cotton there were 36,000 bales more in sight; and the figures which we give below for comparison now show an increase in the total Supply of 1,088,000 bales and 1,816,000 bales, as against last year, and those for the year before respectively, and in Surats, a decrease of 237,000 bales and 174,000 bales, in the same comparison. The spot price of American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was 1-16d. higher than on the previous Friday; but compared with that ruling at the same time last year, and the year before, it was 1 1-16d., and 2 5-16d. higher, respectively. Arrivals had advanced 3-64d. to 5-64d. during the week.

In New York yesterday, the price of ready Mid-Uplands was unchanged at 7 1-16 cents.; but June Futures were 3 points lower at 7 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 25,000 bales, making the week's total rather heavier than last year's, and nearly twice that of the corresponding week in 1890; the excess in total Receipts this year being now 236,000 bales compared with last year, and 739,000 as against the year before; while the increase in the Stock at the Ports is 480,000 bales, and 676,000 bales, compared with that held in 1891 and 1890, respectively. The quantity in sight yesterday was 7,990,000 bales, against 7,860,000 bales visible a week ago.

To-day, the spot price in New York has declined 1-16 cent to 7 cents; while Futures for June have further receded 2 points, to 6·98 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are 16,000 bales going against 14,000 bales last year, and 6,000 bales the year before.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

| | 1892. | 1891. | 1890. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Week's receipts | 122,000 | 117,000 | 62,000 |
| " exports to U. Kingdom | 84,000 | 72,000 | 74,000 |
| " " Continent | 65,000 | 66,000 | 62,000 |
| Total receipts since 1st Sept. '91 | 6,140,000 | 5,904,000 | 5,401,000 |
| " exports to U. K. do. | 2,603,000 | 2,499,000 | 2,337,000 |
| " " to Continent do. | 1,833,000 | 1,930,000 | 1,740,000 |
| " Stock in the Ports | 1,170,000 | 690,000 | 494,000 |

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 4th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

| | 1892. | 1891. | 1890. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total supply of all kinds | 4,683,000 | 3,594,340 | 2,864,090 |
| " " Surats | 275,000 | 512,740 | 449,390 |

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

| | 1892. | 1891. | 1890. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stock in Liverpool | 1,709,000 | 1,155,370 | 1,056,010 |
| " London | 8,000 | 18,000 | 15,000 |
| American afloat | 190,000 | 230,000 | 132,000 |
| East Indian " | 12,000 | 20,000 | 61,000 |
| Total | 1,919,000 | 1,423,370 | 1,261,010 |
| Price of Mid-Americans | 3⅞d. | 4 13-16d. | 6 1-16d. |
| " Good Dhollera | 3 3-16d. | 3 15-16d. | 4 11-16d. |
| Difference | 9-16d. | ⅞d. | 1⅜d. |

Exporters have been in our local market for the staple to-day, and have bought 2,100 bales altogether, consisting of 800 bales of Broach, for next month's delivery, at Rs. 172-3; 550 Karanja, at Rs. 155; 250 Bengals, at Rs. 133-55½; 150 each of ready Broach at Rs. 179; and Julgaum, at Rs. 150; and 100 each of Mowa, at Rs. 168; and Pachora, at Rs. 148; while the Mills have taken only 200 bales of Broach, at Rs. 175; 150 Dhulia, at Rs. 148; and Viraval, at Rs. 159 per candy. The tone of the market has been steady, and prices unchanged.

WHEAT has been steady, but with only a moderate business passing on the basis of previous rates.

SEEDS have been taken to only a small extent in a generally quiet market; but *Linseed* is half-anna higher, at Rs. 6-7-6 to Rs. 6-10-0 per cwt., other descriptions being unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 6,913 | bales. |
| Wheat | 36,263 | cwts. |
| Linseed | 25,392 | " |
| Rapeseed | 3,698 | " |
| Gingelly | 6,041 | " |
| Poppyseed | 666 | " |
| Groundnuts | 6,808 | " |
| Castorseed | 1,585 | " |

FREIGHTS are steady at previous rates. A steamer has been fixed for March loading at 19s. 6d. per ton; but little other business has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened at last evening's rates for both Credits and Bank Remittance; but as usual on mail day, there has been but little business passing, and Bills being wanted by one or two of the Banks, the rate for Credits receded 1-32d. becoming 1s. 4d. for March delivery, at which a moderate amount of Paper was placed. For the Bank media of remittance the demand has been nominal; and rates closed as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand | 1s. 3 27-32d. | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic | 1s. 3 13-16d. | " |
| Do. 3 months' sight | 1s. 3 29-32d. | " |
| Credits 3 months' sight | 1s. 4 to 1s. 4 1-32d. | " |
| Francs 3 months' sight | 1·68¼ to ½d. | " |

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been strong at some advance on yesterday's final rates. 105⅛ was quoted for Fours for Money, and 105⅜ for Account, and though a weaker feeling was apparent towards the close, the cash price left off with buyers at 105 11-16. For 4½ per cents 104½ has been quoted.

SHARES.—Cotton Mill Scrip has attracted more attention, and we note an advance in Alliance, Coorla, Hyderabad, Jewraz Balloo, Khandeish, Luckmidas, Madras United, Manockji Petit, Mazagon, New Great Eastern, and Ripon, at our revised quotations. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 3¾ higher, at 988¾ per share.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

### OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HADOW—March 3, at Allahabad, the wife of Major-General F. E. Hadow, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

STENSON—CARR—March 1, at St. John's Church, Trichinopoly, by the Rev. T. H. Dodson, M.A., Principal of the S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly, assisted by the Rev. C. P. C Nugent, Chaplain, John Henry Stenson, Traffic Manager, South Indian Railway, only son of Thomas Stenson, of Sawley, Derby, to Marion Sybil, fourth daughter of George Carr, Sutton, Surrey.

WUTZLER—PARKHOUSE—February 29, at the Convent Chapel, Mussoorie, by the Revd. Father Doogan, Henry G. Wutzler, of Charleville Hotel, to Elizabeth Eva Parkhouse, youngest daughter of the late J. Parkhouse, Esq., of Winkleigh, North Devon, England.

# The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1892.

WE published on Saturday the judgment of the Special Commission appointed in Hyderabad some months ago to adjudicate on the claims of Mr. Tom Palmer, a barrister well known in the Nizam's capital, against Sir Khursed Jah, the legal representative of the late Amir-i-Kabir. The claim was for nearly three-and-a-half lakhs of Hyderabad rupees, the balance, it was alleged, of sums due to Mr. Palmer for professional services rendered to the deceased nobleman in asserting his title to certain estates which, it was alleged, had been wrongfully taken possession of by his nephews, and also for carrying on a prosecution in London against the late Mr. Robert Knight for having, in the London *Statesman*, defamed the Amir. Mr. Palmer has not recovered a rupee—nor even a Hyderabad *dub*—but on the whole he has fared better than he might have done had the case been tried by a tribunal more resolute and outspoken than that to which his claim was referred. In the first place we do not see why, even "considering the special circumstances," as the Commission say in their judgment, the parties should have been called upon to pay their own costs. We should have said that considering the nature of his claim, and his very limited success in proving it to be a serious one, Mr. Palmer might very well have been called upon to bear the defendant's costs as well as his own. Candidly, and without reservation, we should say that the Commission would have done public service if they had severely discouraged Mr. Palmer's enterprise and all similar enterprises by inviting him to pay Sir Khursed Jah's costs as well as his own. Then again he was fortunate in another aspect. The Commission did not go into the merits of a claim which, if they had done so, they might have considered it their duty to pronounce to be preposterous. They confined themselves to the technical question whether, having been engaged as counsel by the Amir-i-Kabir, Mr. Palmer could recover any fees from him by an action at law. They decided against him, and no lawyer in India or in England will take any other view of that matter than the Commission have taken. There are most emphatic decisions on record, both at home and in India, that a barrister's fee is an honorarium, and that a suit for the recovery of it is not maintainable. This was unfortunate for Mr. Palmer, but on the whole he has no reason to complain that the Commissioners did not decide upon the merits of his claims. His only ground for complaint, it seem to us, is that the Court—for such we presume it may be called—did not raise the question at a preliminary stage, and so save him the trouble of fighting a hopeless battle, in which he would have had a better chance of escaping without discredit if he had kept his sword in its sheath. The question whether the suit was maintainable should have been faced at the beginning. It could have been dealt with before a word of evidence had been taken, and the fact that the Commission faced it at the conclusion instead of at the beginning of the enquiry may be cited in illustration of the inconvenience of the Hyderabad custom of referring to special Commissions—which are seldom strong in any sense—issues which ought properly to be tried by the ordinary Courts.

The claim, as we have said, was for three-and-a-half lakhs. Mr. Palmer had already received upwards of three lakhs, and no injustice was done to him by Mr. Inverarity, who appeared on Sir Khursed Jah's behalf, when he said that this large sum had been given him for doing nothing. He seems certainly to have taken much trouble in persuading his client to part with his rupees. In London his energies were directed in other and peculiar channels. He seems to have regarded his mission as a "political" one—very political indeed. The Liberals were in power in 1881, and the Reform Club, which had not yet been broken by the Unionist schism, was a place from which he thought it was a good thing to date his letters to the Amir-i-Kabir. He told his client that the Reform Club was very powerful, and could do a good deal to assist him in getting back his estates. But parties come and go, and this politic advocate made friends amongst the Conservatives as well as amongst the Liberals. He carried his impartiality so far as to take opinions on the Amir's case not only from the Attorney General and the Solicitor-General of the day, but from the two eminent counsel—one of them Sir John Gorst—who were supposed to be destined to succeed them when the Tories came in. His letters to his confiding client at this time abounded in references to his friendship with Lord Salisbury, and with as many dukes, marquises, earls, and other persons of high degree as would fill a peerage or the paragraph columns of a society newspaper. His greatest triumph in that line, however, seems to have been the conquest—whether real or assumed, we know not—of a certain Mr. Lochlein, once a valet of the Prince Consort, whom he represented as German Secretary to the Queen, and from whom at all events he managed to obtain a supply of the Windsor Castle writing paper. But Mr. Palmer did not look to the Crown, and the peerage, and the Clubs to put things right for the Amir. The determination of the Amir's claim to his estate rested, he magniloquently told him, with the people of England, whatever that may have meant. One would have thought, seeing the enormous sum that he asked for—£20,000 down and £50,000 if he succeeded—that Mr. Palmer contemplated a recourse to the methods of Pitt's time, when the Nawab of Arcot had eight Members of Parliament in his pay. But we must do him the justice of saying that there is no evidence of his having parted with a penny of the £20,000 he had in hand in order to influence any one's opinion. There is no evidence even that the Windsor Castle stationery was more expensive than any other paper and envelopes. He paid for counsel's opinions—at the usual moderate rate we must suppose—and these, whatever they are worth, are all that the bounteous nobleman seems to have got out of Mr. Tom Palmer's mission to England. After this magnificently paid but utterly infructuous service one might have thought that he would have served the Amir for nothing for the rest of the days. But Mr. Palmer had a rooted belief in big figures. For prosecuting Mr. Knight—a service that would have been well repaid by a few gold mohurs—he claimed £10,000, alleging that such was the fee that was promised him; for his services in connection with an inquiry which the Home Government had been asked to make into certain charges brought against the Amir-i-Kabir he asked for £6,000. What he did for the money except sue for it is more than the most diligent reader of the evidence would be able to say. For anything that the Amir profited by his services, Mr. Palmer might as well have been in Hyderabad as in London.

The case, we hope, will not be entirely without good result. It has lessons for the well-to-do natives of India, which cannot be too widely disseminated amongst them. They will at least learn from it the absolute inutility of endeavouring to influence the cause of justice by wasting their money upon agents who pretend to be able to gain access to the ears of people in authority. There can be no mistake as to the nature of Mr. Palmer's mission. There was no question of a regular suit being instituted for the recovery of the estates in dispute. The taking of counsel's opinion was the only part of the transaction which could be dignified by the name of a legal process. Everything beyond this that Mr. Palmer did in England—even taking his own account of it—was intended directly or indirectly to influence in a highly irregular way the opinion of people whom the Amir, with his oriental way of looking at things, thought could help being to a recovery of the estates upon which he had set his heart. When Bernier wrote to Colbert that "in Asia the great are never approached empty-handed" he accurately represented customs which have had a powerful influence upon the formation of public morality in India, and in the Native States especially. The Amir-i-Kabir possibly had no sounder ideas upon this point than the rest of his countrymen, and no doubt honestly believed that he was promoting his own interests in a perfectly justifiable way by sending Mr. Palmer to England with as much money in his pocket as would have served for a King's ransom. It may be too much to expect that the revelations in this case will bring about a healthier state of things amongst wealthy litigants in Hyderabad and elsewhere. But they will at least open the eyes of such people to the folly of bestowing their lakhs upon the first man who come with a specious pretence that he can divert the course of justice in their favour. There is no part of India in which wealthy people are more mercilessly fooled by adventurers who have a tale for telling, and if the case should serve as a warning to them not to be as free in throwing their lakhs about as they have been they will have reason to thank Mr. Tom Palmer for the lesson that has been unwittingly given them.

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WE are glad to find the *Pioneer* at one with us in condemning the attitude of the Government of India in resistance to the proposal for the linking up of the metre gauge system. But our contemporary assures the public that there is no reason for alarm at the machinations of the East Indian Railway Company, and appears disposed to minimize the significance of our statement that that Company, "rather than see the metre gauge system completed at a cost of thirty lakhs, has tabled an ambitious scheme by which, in consideration of the Oudh and Rohilkhund"—the management of it of course—"being given to it, it will undertake an expenditure of six crores upon extensions." This, the *Pioneer* thinks, refers to a proposal made by General Strachey, when visiting India, which involved the advance by Government of some such sum as that mentioned on the ground that the East Indian Railway surplus would cover the interest charges. Our contemporary may take it from us, with the fullest confidence, that the reference is to a much more formal and authoritative proposal than any that General Strachey may have made during his visit to India. The only part of our statement which we can admit to be in need of modification is that which represents the offer made by the East Indian Railway to have been to "undertake an expenditure of six crores upon extensions." To be textually accurate we may now say that the offer, which was made officially by the East Indian Board in May, 1890, was to spend "five millions sterling"—not six crores—in extensions, on condition that the Board were allowed to take over and work the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway. The public have, no doubt, escaped the disastrous results of the monopoly which General Strachey desired to acquire for the East Indian; but that the East Indian have endeavoured to acquire this monopoly is as true as that they have not yet given up the idea, and that it behoves the commercial public to be most vigilant in regard to future designs in that direction. What is important for the moment is that though they have not succeeded in that particular design, the East Indian have certainly managed to persuade influential members of the Government of India that it is better that the existing metre gauge system should remain broken, maimed, and ineffectual than that another mile should be added to that gauge within a region which has been marked out in General Strachey's imagination as sacred to the 5ft. 6in. lines. We are satisfied that they will not succeed in long defering a completion of the existing metre gauge system which every rational railway economist in India, who is acquainted with the subject, holds to be fair, logical, and necessary. But for the time being General Strachey, who is more responsible than anyone else for the making of these lines, has made illustrious converts—much too illustrious, we are sorry to say—to the belief that having been made, the right thing to do with them is to refuse them the chance of completion and legitimate development. That is how the matter stands for the present; soon, however, we shall see the triumph of more reasonable views. The *Pioneer* further throws doubt upon our recent statement that the tax-payer is threatened with the conversion into broad gauge, at no distant date, of as many of the metre gauge lines as money can be found for, and it assures us that the Government of India have no intention of making any conversions at present, nor will they move at all in the matter unless the conversion of short lengths is necessary for special purposes. Our contemporary has evidently been at some pains to inquire into the matter, for our announcement on the subject appeared nearly three weeks ago. But our statement was made with a full and exact knowledge of the proposals which the Government of India have formulated on the subject, and we now affirm, with a certainty that no one acquainted with the views of Government can question, the accuracy of our statement that Lord Lansdowne and his advisers have in so many words contemplated the possibility of having at some future date to carry out a unification of the gauge of the Indian railways, on the main lines at any rate, and that their present declared policy, which we have described as wasteful and discouraging to railway extension, is as severely hostile to the metre gauge *in esse*, as well as *in posse*, as it could well be. Again we can only say, as we said three weeks ago, that if the Government of India are confident upon the merits of the policy that they have determined upon respecting the distribution of the respective gauges, let them publish the latest statement of their views upon the subject.

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A GLOBE-TROTTER who passed through Bombay a week or two since improved the occasion by volunteering the suggestion, which he appeared to think had never occurred to anybody before, that the vacant land in front of the Sailors' Home would look wonderfully improved if it were turned into a public garden. On this point there will be a great unanimity of opinion. The Government were also requested not to commit the mistake of allowing cheap buildings to be erected upon the site—an intention which was imputed to them by the writer. As a matter of fact the intention is to insist as a condition of building that structures of great architectural pretensions alone are to be permitted on the site—a condition which, coupled with the heavy upset price demanded, has warned off all enquirers for many years past, and the land lies a mere piece of unsightly waste to this day, and is likely to continue for many years to come. We have pointed out before now that if the intention be to utilise the land eventually for the erection of very costly buildings of great architectural pretensions, it would be well to recognise and act upon the patent fact that the idea cannot be realised at once or in the immediate future and to take action accordingly. The need of business premises and of residential quarters in the business centre of the city is felt with greater severity as time goes on. Why not utilise the land, or at least a portion of it, on the system of short leases, which has been found to act so well and so profitably alike to the Government and to the community in Rangoon? There the land which belongs to Government is let on leases of fifteen years, renewable at the option of both parties at the end of the term, for the construction of temporary houses, with shops or offices which suffice for all present needs while the question of rearing monumental buildings is adjourned to a more convenient season. The Government meanwhile receives a fair ground rent for land which at present no one is prepared to purchase at a high price. Chicago and other great cities have been built at first of temporary structures of wood or iron replaced as prosperity advanced by buildings of a better type. This plan might very well be tried experimentally on a fourth or a third of the Oval in front of the Sailors, Home. One advantage of that course would be that the part of the land so turned to immediate profit would earn money; some portion of which might be laid out in making the rest somewhat less unsightly than is at present. In a climate where vegetation springs up so vigorously a few months suffice to convert an arid expanse into a garden. It would be possible, at all events at a very small expenditure of money, to render the Oval more agreeable to the eye than it is at present. The advice tendered to Government to hand over the space in question to the public free of charge, is a counsel of perfection. We should be glad to see it acted upon, just as the wolf would have been glad if the child had been thrown out of the window by his mother in fulfilment of her hasty promise. But in this case the Government has never made any promise of the kind; on the contrary a very business-like determination has been throughout evinced to make the most out of the land in question. All that can be reasonably hoped is that whatever portion may be eventually built upon a considerable space will be reserved for a handsome garden.

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BUT if the question of making over the land to the public for a large garden may still be regarded as open, we would strengthen the arguments for such a course by pointing out to the Government that it would not be in any sense an innovation or a departure from principle. On the contrary, it would be an act of liberality quite in keeping with a praiseworthy record of generosity highly honourable to the Government. The late Mr. Campbell, Collector of Bombay, in 1888 consulted the records and abstracted some interesting figures which showed that since 1848, but mostly from 1860, large areas of land, amounting in the aggregate to some two million five hundred thousand square yards, were made over to the Municipality for public uses. In 1888 the land in question was valued at fifty-six lakhs and-a-half of rupees. The Municipality paid Government for this not inconsiderable stretch of land two lakhs seventy thousand of rupees, including the Rs. 90,000 for the site of the new Municipal buildings. Since then the land on which the zeal and taste of Mr. Ollivant created the Hanging Gardens has been given by the Government for purposes of recreation, free of charge, as long as it remains under garden culture. In this and in other cases it is true, the transfer is not permanent, the grants being for permissive occupancy. Over a hundred grants of land have been made in all. Chief amongst these are the Crawford Market site, the Municipal Workshops site; the Victoria Gardens; the site for the Museum; the ground on which the Malabar Hill reservoir has been constructed; land for road improvements in the Fort, at Bori Bunder, Chowpatti, French Bridge, Tank Bunder; aggregating in value nearly thirty-three lakhs. Land on the Flats at Colaba, Byculla, and elsewhere comes to about fourteen lakhs more. More! That is precisely the word for the occasion. Let us ask the Government, which has given so much in all in the last thirty or forty years, to give still more, and make over the land of the Oval for public purposes, either for nothing or at a pepper-corn rent.

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THE French Minister of Public Instruction has nominated Mr. Henri Guez, Chancellor of the French Consulate at Bombay, *Officier d'Académie*.

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## IMPERIAL GRANT FOR THE MOMBASSA-VICTORIA-NYANZA RAILWAY.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

A motion proposing a credit of £20,000 for the survey of the railway between Mombassa and the Victoria-Nyanza has been adopted by the House of Commons by a majority of ninety-nine votes, notwithstanding the opposition of Mr. Gladstone.

## CHANGES IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

It is officially announced that Mr. Nicholas O'Conor, British Agent and Consul-General at Sofia, replaces Sir John Walsham as British Minister at Pekin, the latter being transferred to Bucharest.

## THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

The elections to the London County Council have resulted largely in favour of the Progressists.

Lord Rosebery has been elected member of the Council for Finsbury.

## THE HURLEY-MENZIES DIVORCE SUIT.

In the divorce suit of Hurley vs. Hurley and Menzies the jury have awarded the plaintiff £1,000 damages against the co-respondent, Major Menzies, of the Gordon Highlanders.

## SERIOUS CONDITION OF THE GRAND DUKE OF HESSE.

BERLIN, MARCH 5.

The Grand Duke of Hesse has been seized with a stroke of paralysis, and is in a critical condition.

## THE BEHRING SEA DISPUTE.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 5.

Some excitement has been caused here owing to a proposal made by the Marquis of Salisbury for limiting the seal fishery in the Behring Sea.

The United States Government demand the renewal of the *modus vivendi*.

## PURCHASE OF SILVER.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 4.

The Treasury purchased to-day 475,000 ounces of Silver at prices ranging from 90·90 to 90·99.

## THE MAILS.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

The Bombay mails of the 20th ult. arrived at Brindisi yesterday, the 5th instant.

## THE IRRAWADDY COLUMN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 5.

News from the Irrawaddy Column says that it left Sadon on the 26th for Namlikoo, on the Sansi Road, and attacked a village which was defended by fifteen stockades and numerous pitfalls. The position was outflanked, and the village burnt in the evening The enemy's loss was six killed and many wounded. Our casualties were five men wounded. The stockades were composed of earthworks and circular redoubts clearly showing Chinese assistance. The column arrived at Sansi Road, on the frontier, on the 28th ultimo. The altitude of the position is 9,200 feet, overlooking the source of the Meungkha, which flows down a valley about a mile long on the Chinese side. The column reached Sadon again on the 1st instant. The north-eastern column left for Nkraw, on the 3rd instant. General Stewart is expected at Sadon on the 9th instant.

## PRIZES FOR COMPETITION AT THE B. P. R. A. MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 6.

The following handsome prizes have been offered by several Native Chiefs for competition at the meeting of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association:—The Rajah of Kolhapur gives an annual prize of Rs. 200; the Rajah of Bhownagar, Rs. 200; the Chief of Mudhol, Rs. 100, to be styled the "Mudhol Cup"; and the Chiefs of the Southern Mahratta Country have arranged an annual cup of Rs. 400, to be styled the "Southern Mahratta Agency Cup."

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SINGAPORE, MARCH 5.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co. s. s. Elektra, from Hongkong, left this evening for Bombay.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Dhollera | 3 3-16 |

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Exchange on India, 30 days' sight | 1 3½ |
| 2¾ per cent. Consols for account | 95⅝ ex. |
| 3 per cent. French Rentes | 96¼ |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 69 7-16 |
| 4½ per cent. „ | 68¾ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 108 |
| Bar Silver | 41 7-16 |

## LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total week's sales of Cotton | 54,000 | bales. |
| „ „ „ Surats | 2,000 | „ |
| „ „ Imports of Cotton | 95,000 | „ |
| „ „ „ Surats | Nil | „ |
| „ „ Stock of Cotton | 1,709,000 | „ |
| „ „ „ Surats | 42,000 | „ |
| „ Stock of Cotton | 8,000 | „ |

## TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, MARCH 5.

The barometer has fallen briskly over the Bombay coast and slowly in Burma, Assam and west of the North-West Provinces; elsewhere it has risen the increase being brisk in Punjab and Lower Bengal, the Circars and east of Central Provinces. Readings are high in the north-west and central India, low in Assam, Burma, the Bay and off the west coast. Winds are north-westerly down the Gangetic plain, northerly over Lower Bengal and central stations; north-easterly over western India. Force is fresh around the Bay and strong on the west coast. Temperature generally has fallen and is low for the season except in Madras. Showers fell at Barrisal, Dacca, Silchar and Murree. The weather at present is exceedingly fine on the west coast, but conditions are suspicious there.

SIMLA, MARCH 6.

Pressure has decreased in the northwest of India and in Lower Burma, and increased elsewhere. The fall is brisk to rapid in the north of the Punjab. The rise is brisk to rapid in Bengal. The anti-cyclone is giving way on its north-west side, but otherwise distribution of pressure is little altered. The wind has shifted to the south at Khushab and to south east in Murree; but elsewhere, directions are similar to those reported yesterday. The force has decreased on the west coast. Temperature has risen in the north west and central India, and in Bombay. It has decreased elsewhere. The mean temperature is below average in all provinces, except Madras. No rain has fallen anywhere, and the signs of disturbance on the west coast have disappeared; but a probable fresh depression is approaching the Punjab.

# ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 19TH FEBRUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Shannon, Captain C. R. Edwards, with the Overland mails of the 19th February, arrived in harbour at 8-30 o'clock last night. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Lieut C H Lewis
Mr Birkett
Mr and Mrs Seaman and two children
Mrs Ayling and two children
Miss M E Lee-Warner
Miss Steward
Mr H E Layton
Mrs H B Boyd
Lieut J R Hill
Mrs Higginson
Mr H E Trevor
Mr Murray
Mr Jones
Lieut E H Smith
Surgeon R Hardie
Paymaster W A Green
Mr J Lane
Mr P F Faulkner
Gunner Smith
Acting Bosn Prentice
Lieut J C Keady
Acty Gunner Baldwin
Assist-Paymaster Creagh
Surgeon E Cuffey
Naval Cadet A T Stewart
Mr G Heap
Mr S Pearce
Miss Tickell
Lieut T Ross
Mr C E Riggs
Mr L B Creagh
Mr and Mrs Nicholson
Mr C King
Mr A Wilson
Mr and Miss Robinson
Mr J Adams
Miss Wilson

FROM MALTA.

Surgeon Dimsey
Oleddi Nassab
John Baptist

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs Powell
Mr Ballawalla
Mr and Mrs Mitchell Innes
Mr C P Whitcombe
Mr Lee-Warner
Miss West
Mr Hamilton
Mr Hart
Col Ewart
Mr Collins
Mrs Stead
Mr Scoulard
Mr and Mrs Coward
Capt Crocker
Mr Long
Mr Chand
Mr Hunter
Mr Barry
Mr Innes
Mrs Richards
Mr Todd

PORT SAID—Mr Elias.

FROM ISMALIA.

Mrs and Miss Ward
Mr Calvert

## THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, FEB. 19.

THE COURT.

IT is officially announced that two Royal Drawing Rooms will be held in May, and two Levees after Easter.

POLITICAL.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday at which all the Ministers, except Lord Ashbourne and Mr. Ritchie, were present.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., was the guest of the Constitutional Club on Wednesday, and delivered an animated speech on the Home Rule question.

Sir W. Harcourt, M.P., spoke at a meeting in Whitechapel on Wednesday, and proclaimed the early return of Mr. Gladstone to power.

At the annual meeting of the Rural Labourers' League on Wednesday, Mr. J. Chamberlain, M.P., the Duke of Devonshire, and Mr. J. Collings, M.P., showed that 100,000 allotments were now held by labourers, and contrasted Unionist performances with Gladstonian promises.

At a meeting of the Liberal Unionist members of Parliament, held on Tuesday, Mr. E. Heneage, M.P., presiding, votes of sympathy with the Duke of Devonshire and of confidence in Mr. J. Chamberlain as the future leader of the party were unanimously passed.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Lords on Monday the Indian Councils Bill was read a second time. Last night, on the motion of the Lord Chancellor, Bill to enable accused persons to give evidence was read a second time.

In the House of Commons on Friday the debate on Mr. J. Redmond's amendment for reconsideration of the cases of the dynamite convicts was resumed. Sir W. Harcott saw no reason to change his opinion that further reconsideration was necessary. The amendment was ultimately rejected by 168 votes against 97. On Monday Mr. Sexton moved an amendment to the address asserting the desire of a majority of the Irish people for control of their own national interests. A debate followed, but it was unexpectedly ended by Mr. M'Larn moving the Closure. On a division the amendment was lost by the narrow majority of 21 votes. The Address was then agreed to. On Tuesday a Bill to enable county councils and municipal bodies to appoint magistrates was rejected. On Wednesday the Labourers (Ireland) Bill was read a second time. Last night Mr. A. J. Balfour moved the second reading of the Local Government (Ireland) Bill the provisions of which he explained. A general discussion followed.

Mr. J. A. Willox, Conservative, was, on Monday, elected without opposition as M.P. for the Everton Division of Liverpool, in place of the late Mr. Whitley.

The deaths of three members of Parliament are reported—that of Mr. F. A. Hankey, M.P. for the Chertsey Division of Surrey, of Mr. Wardle, M.P. for South Derbyshire, and of Sir G. Campbell, M.P. for Kirkcaldy.

Mr. N. Eckersley, who was for some years M.P. for Wigan, died on Monday, aged 76.

Mr Gladstone is expected to leave St. Raphael to return to London at the end of the present week.

IRELAND.

At the meeting of the Irish National Federation in Dublin on Wednesday, Mr. Davitt, who presided, made a bitter attack on Mr. J. Redmond, M.P., whom he described as a "real enemy of the people."

GENERAL.

Both Houses of the Convocation of Canterbury and also the House of Laymen have been in session this week, and several subjects affecting the Church have been discussed.

Mr. Booth, "General" of the Salvation Army, arrived at Southampton on Friday from his tour in Australia and India. The steamer in which he came was met by a flotilla of other steamers, and on landing he was welcomed by a large assemblage of Salvationists. The return to London of the "General" was celebrated on Saturday by a demonstration in Hyde-park, whence some thousands of Salvationists, with mounted officers, formed a procession to the Head-quarters in Queen Victoria-street, City. Other demonstrations have since been held in Exeter-hall.

The usual Salvation Army procession was carried out on Sunday at Eastbourne, amid hooting and hustling from some thousands of people. The police with difficulty prevented any serious attack, and no personal injury was caused.

Under the will of the late Mr. W. H. Smith, the late leader of the House of Commons, the personal property has been sworn at the value of £1,764,000.

Lord Stafford died yesterday, aged 62.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Provo Wallis, who had been entered on the books of Navy at the age of four years, died on Saturday in his 101st year.

In reply to a deputation yesterday, Mr. Stanhope Minister for War, said that no further portion of the New Forest would be taken for the purpose of rifle ranges, and due compensation would be made to all interested.

Mrs. Osborne was examined on Friday at Bowstreet Police-Court, and after evidence had been taken, she was committed for trial on charges of perjury and larceny.

Several fresh outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease have occurred in Kent and Sussex, and immediate slaughter has been ordered. The Metropolitan Cattle Market at Islington will be re-opened on Monday.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

C. H. R. Osborn, Ben. Ret.; Mr. William Wynyard, Ben. C.S. Ret.; Sir George Campbell, M.P., K.C.S.I., D.C.L., Ben. Ret.; Admiral Sir Provo William Parry Wallis; Lord Stafford; Mr. F. A. Hankey, M.P.; Mr. H. Wardle, M.P.; Dr. Wilhelm Junker; Capt. J. Green; Capt. J. Sculley; Mr. H. W. Bates, F.R.S.; Dr. T. A. Hirst, F.R.S.; Rev. T. Lewis, M.A.; Dr. Donald Fraser; and Lady Arbuthnott.

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IN regard to the protest of the Confederacy owning Pickle, against the replacing of Mite third in the Civil Service Cup, the Calcutta Turf Club stewards have decided that there is no good reason to interfere with the action of the Lucknow stewards.

AN amusing incident occurred recently in one of the Bangalore Courts. The magistrate had gone to the station to be present at the Maharaja's departure, and so did not sit at the usual hour. While he was absent an emaciated Brahmin lunatic, almost nude, appeared on the scene, gave the pleaders, who were present, a scolding for arguing cases in his absence, then walked up to the Bench and took possession of the chair, saying he was ready to go on with business. The peons were then called in and dislodged the intruder.

SIR DENNIS FITZPATRICK arrived at Lahore at 7 a.m. on Thursday. The new ruler of the Punjab was received at the railway station by the Lieutenant-Governor and his staff, the Chief Secretary to Government, the Commissioner of the Lahore Division, the Secretaries to Government in the Public Works Department, the Inspector-General of Police, the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore, the Revenue and Junior Secretaries to Government, and the Director of Public Instruction. Sir Dennis was accompanied by the Misses Fitzpatrick.

# BOMBAY RACES.

## FOURTH DAY.

As was only to be expected, an excellent day's racing was witnessed on Saturday. There was a very large turn-out of spectators, the crowd being the largest, in fact, that has assembled at Mahalaxmi during the present meeting. Most interest, of course, centred in the Winners' Handicap, which turned out a splendid race, the most exciting, this season. Turkish Flag was the favourite, though there were many who had great faith in Mafeesh after his splendid running on Thursday. It was a long race of two miles, and to begin with Turkish Flag kept well in the rear. It was not, indeed, till the last half-mile Turkish Flag did anything, when he and Vendetta began to improve their positions. Turning the corner into the straight, Vendetta had a decided advantage, and there was a shout that Vendetta was winning. The excitement was great, therefore, when the favourite shot past Colonel Willoughby's horse, winning in splendid style by at least five lengths. The Arab Selling Race, which was that with which the afternoon's sport opened, resulted in a surprise, the favourite coming in last, and the horse which was least fancied winning easily. The cause of this was undoubtedly due to Snail going too slow at the beginning, because although he afterwards showed good pace, and came up well, he was only able to make a good third. The Pony Selling Race resulted in an excellent finish. Common got a clear lead to begin with, and kept it till turning into the straight, when he was challenged by Superiority, who won at the post just by a neck. A bad start was made in the Third Race, the horses going off in a string. Narrow Escape, however, soon assumed the lead and beat the favourite easily by a length and a half. Sans Peur, who was most fancied for the Byculla Club Cup, did very well till turning the corner for home, when he dropped behind, leaving Mr. Trevor's Obeyda to win, and did not even secure a place for himself. An extra day's races is announced for to-morrow. The following are details of Saturday's racing:—

1ST RACE—"Arab Selling Race." 2nd Dealers. For all horses that have been entered in the Second Dealers Plate. Distance, ¾ mile.

Musjeed bin Mohsen's b a h Miner, late Sunset, Rs. 600, 8st 11lb, C B Mahomed ........ 1
Mr Cooverjee Ardaseer's b a gal Behram, Rs. 500, 8st 7lb, Gibbs ........ 2
Mr Maxwell's b a h Snail, Rs. 500, 8st 7lb, Thompson ........ 3

Betting: 5 to 4 against Behram and Snail, and 5 to 1 against Miner.

At the start Snail, who was favourite, appeared to lose ground for a little time, and though ridden hard, was never able to recover what he lost, though he reached the post close on Behram's heels. Miner and Behram ran in company all the way round until the half-mile post was reached, when Miner assumed the lead, and won easily by about a length and a half. Time—1 min. and 23 secs.

2ND RACE—"Pony Selling Race." For all ponies 13-2. Distance ½ mile.

Mr A Clarke's b a p Superiority, Rs. 1,000, 8st 4lb, Robinson 1
Mr Chamundi's g a p Common, Rs. 500, 7st 6lb, Clemenson. 2
Mr Meher's g a p Special, Rs. 500, 7st 6lb, Noor Mahomed.. 3
Mr Bomonjee Eduljee's b a p Thank You, Rs. 500, 7st 6lb, A Wahed ........ 0
Mr S A W's b a p Star, Rs. 500, 7st 6lb, Hobday ........ 0
H H Aga Khan's g a p Colonel, Rs. 500, 7st 6lb, Oomer ........ 0

Betting: 6 to 4 against Superiority, 4 to 1 against Common, 5 to 1 against Star and Thank You, 8 to 1 against Special, and 15 to 1 against Colonel.

Considerable delay was caused in starting by Star giving some trouble. He bolted with his rider, and carried him about three-quarters of a mile, before being pulled up. Then he refused to return to the starting point, and had to be led back across country. The six then got away to a good start, when Common immediately jumped off with the lead, the others following in a group behind, Colonel lying last. Before they had gone a furlong Superiority got on even terms with Common, and turning into the straight, the two made a hard race home, Superiority winning by a neck. Time.—54 secs.

3RD RACE.—"Selling Race all Arabs." For all Arabs, 10st. 7 lb., Distance 5 furlongs.

Aga Jungee Shah's b a h Narrow Escape, Rs. 500, 8st 7lbs, Pillajee ........ 1
Mr. Gage's ch a h Rufus, Rs. 300, 7st 13lb., Clemenson ........ 2
Mr. Maxwell's b a g Warwick, Rs. 500, 8st. 7lb, Thompson.. 3
Messrs. M. and F's b a h Barnum, Rs. 1,100, 10st. 8lb., Mr May ........ 0
Mr. Moochool Shah's g a gal Speed of Thought, Rs. 600, 8st 11lb., Ebrahim ........ 0
H. H. Aga Khan's ch a h Kristna, Rs. 400, 8st. 3lb., Oomer.. 0
Mr. Cursetjee's b a h Shere Ali, II., Rs. 300, 7st 13lb, Gibbs. 0

Betting: 2 to 1 against Warwick, 4 to 1 against Shere Ali II. and Kristna, 5 to 1 against Rufus, 6 to 1 against Barnum, 10 to 1 against Speed of Thought, 15 to 1 against Narrow Escape.

After some delay at the post owing to Barnum giving a little trouble, and refusing to join the field, the seven were let go in rather straggling order. Barnum led for a short distance, when Narrow Escape overtook him and with a clear lead made the running all the way home, finishing an easy winner by a neck. Warwick, the favourite, and Rufus came out of the group on turning the corner for home, and made a good race of it for second place, the latter whipping hard, and coming in in front of Warwick by half a length. Time—1 min. and 7 secs.

4TH RACE.—5 p.m.—"The Byculla Club Cup." Distance, 1½ mile.

Mr Trevor's b a p Obeyda, 10st 4lb, Mr Woolmer ........ 1
Capt George's g cb p How's That, 8st 11lb, Kendall ........ 2
Mr Woolmer's ch e m Mistletoe, 9st 4lb, Ebrahim ........ 3
Major Radcliffe's g a g Barney, 10st 10lb, Mr May ........ 0
Col Willoughby's b a p Sans Peur, 10st 6lb, Mr Locke ........ 0

Betting: 2 to 1 against Sans Peur, 5 to 1 against Obeyda, 4 to 1 against Mistletoe, and 6 to 1 against How's That.

Barney made the running to the ¾ mile post, where it was seen he was exhausted, and he rapidly fell far behind. Obeyda, How's That, and Sans Peur then raced along together to the turn, where Sans Peur dropped away, leaving the race between Obeyda and How's That. The former was in the front on turning the corner, and won easily by two lengths, the same distance separating second and third. Time.—2 mins. and 25½ secs.

5TH RACE.—"The Winners' Handicap." For all Arabs and Country-breds that have started during the meeting. Distance, 2 miles.

Ali bin Ameer's b a gal Turkish Flag, 10st. Ebrahim ........ 1
Col Willoughby's ch a h Vendetta, 8st, Gibbs ........ 2
Mr Moochool Shah's ch a h Visitor, 6st 7lb, Pillajee ........ 3
Mr Farmer's br a h Plebian, 9st, Ahmed ........ 0
Mr Locke's br a h Mafeesh, 8st 12lbs, Robinson ........ 0
Hussun bin Budder's b a g Patna, 8st 4lbs, Hobday ........ 0
Mr Newton's ch a h Jassim, 7st 8lb, Noor Mahomed ........ 0
Mr Woolmer's b a h Lottery, 7st, Clemenson ........ 0
Mr Cursetjee's ch a c Little John, 6st, Kama ........ 0

Betting: 2 to 1 against Turkish Flag and Mafeesh, 4 to 1 against Vendetta, 8 to 1 against Patna, 12 to 1 against Plebian and Little John, 14 to 1 against Visitor, and 15 to 1 against Jassim.

This was undoubtedly the finest race of the meeting. After one false start, the field got away in nice line. On passing the post the first time, Jassim, Plebian, and Lottery led, Turkish Flag and Vendetta lying together last but one. They maintained this order till after turning the far corner, where Turkish Flag and Vendetta gradually improved their positions and forged ahead, Vendetta holding a slight lead. They raced in this order to the turn for home, where Turkish Flag, coming up on the inside challenged Vendetta, and half-way down the distance beat him, coming in an easy winner by five lengths. Visitor, who finished third, was several lengths behind Vendetta. Time—3 mins. and 46 secs.

6TH RACE.—"The Consolation Stakes." A handicap for all Arabs that have been beaten during the meeting. Distance 1 mile.

Mr Framjee Dorabjee ch a h Dick Turpin, 8st 5lb, Robinson ........ 1
Aga Jan's ch a g Shanghai, 7st 13lbs, Clemensn ........ 2
Mr Farmer's ch a h Sunbeam, 8st 12lbs, Ahmed ........ 3
H H Aga Khan's b a h Tenebruse, 9st 4lbs, Oomer ........ 0
Mr Farmer's b a h Sirius, 9st 2lbs, Kendall ........ 0
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a h Holkar, 8st 2lb, Ebrahim ........ 0
Mr Gordon's b a h Newminster, 7st, 4lbs, Kumroodeen ........ 0

Betting: 2 to 1 against Dick Turpin, 3 to 1 against Sirius, 6 to 1 against Sunbeam, 8 to 1 against Holkar, 10 to 1 against Tenebruse, and 12 to 1 against Newminster and Shanghai.

At the fall of the flag Sirius took the lead and held it for a time; but was soon passed by Sunbeam and Dick Turpin, who made the running to the half-mile post where Shanghai came up, but the latter did not maintain the lead long, Dick Turpin making up on him and passing him. Dick Turpin without being again challenged won as he liked by two lengths from Shanghai, two lengths behind whom was Sunbeam. Time—1 min. and 50 secs.

Extra Day—Tuesday, March 8, 1892.

1ST RACE.—Gymkhana Purse.—Rs. 500 presented by the Bombay Gymkhana. Entrance, Rs. 15, to go to second horse. Distance R. C. for all Galloways 13-3 and under, 13-3 to carry 10-7 3 lbs. allowed for every ¼ inch under.

Penalties.—Winners once, 14lbs., twice 7lb., oftener 10lbs. extra.

Winners of a race value Rs. 500, 4lbs. extra for each such race won. Winners of a race or handicap, value Rs. 1,000 or upwards, an additional penalty of 4lb., penalties cumulative.

Allowances.—Maidens of the day allowed 7lbs., country-breds allowed 7lbs., galloways landed subsequent to September, 1891, allowed 7lbs. Allowances cumulative. Three to start in separate interests, or the money will be withheld.

2ND RACE.—The Book-maker's Purse, Rs. 750. For all Arabs. Winner to be sold for Rs. 2,000. Distance 11 furlongs, weight for age 5 raised 1 stone.

Allowances.—Maidens of the day allowed 7lb. Horses landed since September, 1891, allowed 10lb., galloways allowed 7lb. Winners at the meeting are excluded from this race. Entrance, Rs. 20, to go to the second horse.

3RD RACE.—Selling Race, Rs. 500—For all Arabs. Distance ¾ mile, Horses entered to be sold for Rs. 2,000 to carry 11st. If entered to be sold for less, 4lb allowed for every Rs. 100 less down to Rs. 800, Entrance, Rs. 20.

4th Race—Free Handicap, Rs. 600, for all Horses. 5 furlongs. Acceptance Rs. 30, to go to second horse.

5th Race.—Free Handicap, Rs. 400, for all ponies. 5 furlongs. Acceptance Rs. 20 to go to second pony.

6th Race.—Rs. 199. For Maiden Galloways. Distance, 1 mile. 14 hands to carry 10st. 7lb.; 3lb. allowed for every ¼ inch below that height W. A.

Penalties.—Winners once, 3 lb., twice, 5 lb., three times or oftener 7lbs. extra. Winners of a race value Rs. 750, 7lbs. extra. Penalties cumulative.

Allowances.—Galloways landed subsequent to Sept. 1891, allowed 7 lb., Entrance Rs. 15 to be divided ⅔ to second horse, ⅓ to third horse.

Entries for all races to be in the box at the Race Stand by 8 a. m., on Monday 7, and except for Handicaps they will constitute Standing Declarations. Handicaps will be published at the Race Stand by 10 a. m., Monday 7. Acceptances to be in box by 4 p.m., Monday.

The order of running will be fixed by the Stewards. Lotteries, at 4-30 p.m., on Monday.

W. C. ROSS.
Acting Hon. Sec., W. I. T. C.

# THE FANCY FETE AT MALABAR POINT.

THE second day of Lady Harris' fancy fête for the benefit of various charities was quite as successful as the opening day. A considerable reduction was made in the entrance fee, and large numbers of ladies and gentlemen visited the gay scene. All the stalls were busy and a large quantity of the pretty things exhibited for sale found ready purchasers. The amusements were varied from the opening day, the principal event on the programme being the performance of a bright little sketch, "My Uncle," by Mr. George C. Miln, Miss Kate Douglas, and Miss Frances Ross.

Winning numbers, at Mrs. Arnott's, Mrs. Pechey-Phipson's, and Mrs. W. K. Hatch's Stall.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 363 | 374 | 353 | 315 | 311 | |
| 320 | 359 | 64 | 375 | 313 | |
| 57 | 367 | 74 | 305 | 324 | |
| 59 | 369 | 75 | 209 | 325 | |
| 344 | 338 | 68 | 342 | 340 | 336 |

H. E. Lady Harris kindly drew the winning numbers. Many of the things were claimed at the time, but a few are left, and if those who have any of the above numbers and have not received their things will kindly send their tickets to the medical stall, their prizes will be given.

# FANCY DRESS BALL AT BELGAUM.

A WELL ATTENDED and most successful fancy Dress ball was given by General Sir G. Wolseley, at the Gymkhana Club, Belgaum, on Monday last. No one was admitted except in fancy costume and there were an unusual number of new and original dresses. Mr. Bojer made a picturesque Neapolitan Fisherman; Capt. A. Groves as a Toreador wore an exceedingly handsome costume. Also Capt. Penrice-Evans as a White Hungarian Hussar, but perhaps the best of the evening and decidedly the most amusing get-up was Capt. W. Tucker as "Tommy on the March." Mr. Bennet and Mr. Wolseley's costumes were remarkably well got up. Amongst the ladies may be specially mentioned Mrs. Hart appropriately attired as "Queen of Hearts," Mrs. Charles as "Rouge et Noir;" Mrs. Minchin as Monte Carlo, and Miss Hearn as Esmeralda. Several mysterious looking members of the Meseri cordia glided about amongst the guests, but their identity was not revealed. There were a good many real dresses, notably a Burmese dress, worn by Capt. Napier. Dancing was kept up with great spirit until 4 a. m. to the strains of the 30th M. N. I. band. It was certainly the most successful dance that has ever been given in Belgaum.

# DEPARTURE OF I. M. S. CANNING.

THE Royal Indian marine steamer, Canning, Captain H. S. Black, will sail to-day for Karachi, *via* Porebunder, with the 23rd Bombay Infantry, for the latter port, and details for Karachi, consisting of 12 officers, 1 lady, and 1 child; 66 Europeans, rank-and-file, 2 women, and 5 children; 17 native officers, 656 men, rank and file, 180 women, and 177 children; 131 followers, and 8 horses. The following are the names of the officers:—Major Kellie, Captain and Mrs. Wilson and child, Surg.-Capt. Jennings, Lieuts. Delamain, Dennys, Shewell, Paul, Hockin, all of the 23rd Bo. Infy; Lieuts. Young, and Hay, R.A.; Lieut. Jackson, 2nd Middlesex Regt.; and Surg.-Capt. Jackson, Med. Staff.

# GUZERAT PIGSTICKING MEET.

THE following is the final list of entries for the Guzerat and Salmon Cups:—

| | No. of Chances. Guzerat Cup. | Salmon Cup. |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. A. D. Younghusbund | 2 | 1 |
| Mr. R. H. Ryves | 0 | 1 |
| Capt. Legallais | 2 | 1 |
| Col. Hancock | 2 | 0 |
| Mr. W. H. White | 2 | 0 |
| Mr. C. P. White | 2 | 0 |
| Mr. H. N. Gordon | 2 | 1 |
| Mr. C. Gray | 2 | 1 |
| Mr. A. J. Wogan Browne | 2 | 0 |
| Capt. C. Harrison | 2 | 1 |
| Mr. H. O. Quin | 2 | 0 |
| H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala | 2 | 1 |
| General Gurdit Sing | 2 | 1 |
| Col. Hera Sing | 2 | 1 |
| Col. Jewan Sing | 2 | 0 |
| Mr. H. C. Burder | 2 | 1 |
| Mr E. W. Proctor Sims | 2 | 0 |
| Mr. E. Maconochie | 1 | 1 |
| Mr. M. W. Kirk | 0 | 1 |
| Mr. H. N. Warden | 2 | 1 |
| Mr. H. Purvis | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. B. Robertson | 2 | 1 |
| Surgeon-Major G. H. Bull | 2 | 0 |
| Mr. C. W. Waddington | 2 | 1 |
| Mr. J. L. Symons | 2 | 1 |
| H. H. the Maharaja Rana of Dholpur | 2 | 1 |
| Capt Indrabir Singh | 2 | 1 |

C. W. WADDINGTON.
Hon. Sec., Guzerat Cup Committee.
Ahmedabad, March 5.

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THE approximate earning of the North-Western Railway for the week ending the 20th February 1892 is Rs. 5,39,968, Rs. 221 per mile, against Rs. 573,864, and Rs. 240 per mile of the corresponding period of the last year.

THE stream of water at Alnawar, from which the Southern Mahratta Railway Company is at present feeding itself at Hubli by a daily special water train at the rate of 14,000 gallons a day, can only yield about 100,000 gallons more, or another week's supply. After the exhaustion of this supply a special train will be run daily to the Warda River at Karajgi, 42 miles south of Hubli on the Harihar Section.

FURTHER particulars of the fighting at Sadon on the Burma-Chinese frontier will be found in our telegraphic columns. They fully confirm the reports already published of the peril Lieutenant Harrison and his handful of men stood in for nearly a fortnight. Sadon is scarcely the place where we should look for warfare on scientific principles; but in the present instance the Kachins had the assistance of Chinese engineers, and Lieutenant Harrison had to withstand not only the assaults of semi-savages, but the efforts of experts in the military science of the Celestial Empire.

IN evidence of the thorough way in which the training of the Imperial Service troops is going forward it may be noted that a class of 41 commissioned and non-commissioned officers drawn from some of the Sikh and Rajput States and Bhurtpore have just completed a two months' course of musketry instruction at Meerut under Captain H. V. Cox. The shooting honours, lay with the representatives of Faridkote which, though the smallest of the ten States, has for commandant an English officer who is in the service of the State.

# BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE following is the list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, to be held to-morrow, at 4 p.m.;—

I.—Bills and Orders of the day:—

(1) Bill No. 3 of 1891.—A Bill to prohibit the practice of inoculation, and to make the vaccination of children in certain portions of the Bombay Presidency compulsory.—Third Reading.

# PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT GOKALDAS TEJPAL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

THE distribution of prizes, in connection with the Shet Gokaldass Tejpal First Grade Anglo-Vernacular School, the Shet Gokaldas Tejpal Seminary, and the Shet Gokaldas Sanskrit College took place yesterday evening, at the Sanskrit College, Gowalia Tank Road, his Highness Shri Khengarjee, Sawai Bahadur of Cutch, occupying the chair. There was a very large gathering of influential native gentlemen of different communities. His Highness the Rao of Cutch, who arrived at 5-30 o'clock, accompanied by his brother, Prince Kalooba, was loudly cheered on his entering the hall. At the outset Mr. Govardhandas Gokaldas Tejpal made a short opening speech offering his cordial thanks to his Highness for kindly consenting to preside on the occasion, he also thanked the assembly for kindly accepting the invitations and gracing the occasion with their presence. The annual report was then read, from which the following extracts are taken:—

The late Shet Gocouldas Tejpal, a subject of your Highness, founded by his last will several charities in Bombay and his native country, your Highness's territory, Cutch. Among these are the Gocouldass Tejpal First Grade Anglo-Vernacular School, the Gocouldas Tejpal Seminary and the Gocouldass Tejpal Sanskrit College. The Gocouldass Tejpal 1st Grade A.-V. School was under the management of the Bombay Government up to the end of March 1888, when it was handed over to the Committee of these charities. The Committee is glad to say that under their management during the last four years, the School has been in the same flourishing state as it was under that of the Government, if not better. The school now teaches 246 pupils from the I. to the III. Anglo-Vernacular standard. Among these 220 are Hindus, 19 Parsees and 7 Mahomedans. Since the time the school came into its hands the Committee has allowed a liberal percentage of freeships. The school is under the able superintendence of Mr. Manekshaw Behramji, the Head-master. It has been the intention of the Committee to raise the status of this school to that of a High School, but the Committee regret that for want of a good building accomodation, they have not been able to carry out this intention up to this time. The Gocouldass Tejpal Seminary was established in 1855, near the Musjid Bundar, in Bombay, under the leadership of the late Shet Gocouldass Tejpal by an association called the *Upayukta Dnana Prasaraka Mandali*, consisting chiefly of the members of mercantile classes, such as Bhatias, Khojas, Memons, &c., and it was named after the late Shet on account of his paying the largest subscription, *viz.*, Rs 5,125, to which sum he afterwaards added Rs. 10,000 in 1863 when alive, and 20,000 by his last will. The Seminary is both a Vernacular and an Anglo-Vernacular School, teaching from the Gujarati I. to the Anglo-Vernacular III. Standard. This institution is attended by 323 students, 202 of whom are Hindus and 121 Mohomedans. The G. T. Sanskrit College is located in the very bungalow in which we have assembled to-day. No fee is levied on the students, on the other hand several monthly scholarships, numbering as many as 35, of the value of Rs. 8 to 2, are awarded to them according to their abilities and progress. The college is attended by 50 students and the annual expenditure of the institution is Rs 4,100 in round sum.

The report being read the students went through a programme of Sanskrit and Gujerati songs, which elicited much appreciation.

H. H. the Rao of Cutch, in addressing the assembly, said, that it afforded him very great pleasure to take part in that evening's proceedings. His Highness considered that the calls that had been made upon him during the time that he had been in Bombay by persons representing different sections of the Cutch community in Bombay were significant. The significance was that the feelings of mutual good will that always existed in Cutch between the people and their ruler continued to be the same as ever. The patriotic feeling of the Cutchis was indeed exemplary, and he sincerely hoped that as time went on the natives of Cutch, who resided outside the Province, would continue to cherish the affection they bore to their own country and that the ties which bound them to Cutch would grow still stronger in the future than they had been in the past. Shet Gokuldas Tejpal, like many other leading merchants of Bombay, originally came from Cutch, and it must be a matter of great satisfaction and pride to all of them that he had extended his princely charities to his native land as well as to many other parts of India. As his Highness had at the last two prize-distributions given expression to his views on the education of children in general he would not go over the same grounds. However, there were one or two points which his Highness thought ought to be mentioned. In the first place there should be no prepossession in favour of of prejudice against anything that came under the head or education, no matter whether it be primary, secondary, technical, or higher education. They were after all different grade of instruction, and each had its peculiar claims and advantages, and if these were fully borne in mind it would appear that adverse criticism and biassed opinion in regard to any branch of education were unnecessary. It was satisfactory to learn that in these institutions provision exists for out-door amusements and physical exercise. In fact, the training of the body, which was as essential as the training of the mind, ought also to be attended to. His Highness said that modern India was immensely indebted for its progress in education, and its material prosperity, to the illustrious reign of her Gracious Majesty the Empress.

His Highness thanked Mr. Govardhandas, who was, like his father, desirous of doing good to his fellow-creatures, for having asked his Highness to preside at that evening's ceremony. A hearty vote of thanks to his Highness was passed by acclamation. At the instance of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, three cheers were given for his Highness the Rao of Cutch. After the distribution of bouquets and flowers the assembly dispersed.

# BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

## WESTERN INDIA LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

DOUBLES.

1st Ties to be played off by Friday, 11th March 1892.

Final Tie to be played off by Tuesday, 15th March 1892.

1st Tie. Final.

A. K. Oliver and Captain Thos. H. Butterworth.
*vs.*
E. W. Arundell and A. J. Brooks

Captain S. C. Smith and Major Von Donop — Bye.

SINGLES.

First Tie to be played off by Tuesday, 8th March, 1892.

Second Tie to be played off Thursday, 10th March, 1892.

Final Tie to be played off by Saturday, 12th March, 1892.

1st Tie. 2nd Tie. Final.

W. C. Symes, Bye
Captain S. C. Smith
*vs.*
Capt. Thos. H. Butterworth
Major Von Donop — Bye.
A. K. Oliver — Bye.

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A SENSATIONAL trial may shortly be expected in Hungary in connection with the charges of murder brought against three old women, arrested at Szent Tamas last summer. These women are said to have poisoned at least ten peasants at the instigation of the latter's wives. It appears that of recent years there have been numerous cases in Southern Hungary of peasant women ridding themselves of their husbands by employing poisoners, and the practice is reported to have reached such a pitch that the demand has created a class of "professional poisoners," to which the three accused in the present proceedings are said to belong. The police doctors appointed to examine the remains of the victims have testified to the presence of arsenic in the bodies, and the Judicial Tribunal at Neusatz Vjvidek on the Danube, where the inquiry was held has decided to indict the three women for murder.

# BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

## POLICE AND OTHER CHARGES.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday afternoon for the purpose of considering the reply of H. E the Governor-in-Council to the deputation appointed by the Corporation on the 11th January last, and for considering Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta's notice of motion on the subject. The President, Mr. George Cotton, occupied the chair, and there were also present:—Messrs. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Ardasir D. Mody, Brigade-Surgeon S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, Damodar Tapidas, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Elappa Balaram, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. Framji Dorabji Divecha, Grattan Geary, Hormusji C. Coorlawalla, Hurkisondas Narrotumdas, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Messrs. Mirza Hussein Khan, Mulji Bhowanidas Barbhaya, Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, H. M. Phipson, G. W. Roughton, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, and J. P. Watson.

Mr. Mehta moved in accordance with notice of motion:—

"(1) That the letter of Mr. Lee-Warner, Secretary to the Government of Bombay, No. 6333, dated 30th November, 1891, with the reply of the Government of India, be recorded. (2) That a Committee be appointed to draw an appeal to the Secretary of State for India against the decisions of the Government of India and the Local Government on the question of the Municipal contribution to the cost of the police of the City of Bombay. (3) That the Committee be composed of the following Councillors together with the Municipal Commissioner:—Dr. Blaney, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Messrs. D. E. Wacha, J. R. Duxbury, Dr. Bhalchandra K. Bhatawadekar, Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, Dr. Viegas, and Mr. P. M. Mehta." He further moved that the whole of the correspondence be recorded. In moving the resolution, Mr. Mehta said that he owed an apology to the Corporation for having been the instrument, though an unwitting one, of delaying the consideration of this matter, which was before them for disposal as far back as last December, when both he and Mr. Geary had given notice of motion regarding it. His only excuse was that he had received assurances from quarters entitled to every confidence that Government were willing and desirous of entering into negotiations for a settlement on the lines, which were afterwards actually submitted to them by the deputation as the basis of a possible arrangement. He confessed that he was somewhat surprised at the tone of the letter in which the Governor consented to receive the deputation. Their President had made the mistake of asking "His Excellency to receive the deputation; when it was H. E. the Governor in Council that the Corporation had resolved to ask. By their last letter Government had declined to negotiate, because they said that no particular benefit would be derived from the transfer of receipts and charges proposed. In giving this reason, Government seemed to have forgotten that it was this very transfer of receipts and charges in regard to police expenditure that the Government of India had strongly and repeatedly urged in the Local Self-Government Despatches of 1881, and which the Bombay Government themselves had made a matter of complaint against the Corporation for not consenting to carry out in their letter of only last August to the Government of India. The Bombay Government seem to have now suddenly discovered that there was nothing in the reasons and arguments of the Government of India for such a transfer. It was a matter of regret that Government should have thus abruptly declined to proceed with negotiations, which were fairly calculated to settle all the matters of difference, which had been so long pending between the Corporation and Government. Their only course now was to proceed with the consideration of the matter where they had left it off in December. They had now received the reply of the Government of India, with the letter of the Bombay Government containing their answer to our memorial. One point they had already gained. The Bombay Government had threatened to stop their contribution of Rs. 90,000. The Government of India had ruled that not only should the contribution be continued, but that it might reach a maximum of full one-fourth, that is, over a lakh and a quarter. But their main grievance still remained unredressed, *viz.*, that they were made to pay the cost of the police, when the whole Presidency had been relieved from it, though the city was saddled with all the equivalent burthens in lieu of which relief was granted to the Mofussil Municipalities. Mr. Mehta then proceeded to point out that the arguments and contentions in Mr. Lee-Warner's letter had not shaken in the least the position of the Corporation that the exceptional treatment accorded to this City was unjust and inequitable. After briefly recapitulating the case of the Corporation as set out in the memorial to the Viceroy, Mr. Mehta summarised the arguments of the Bombay Government as being comprised under eight heads. The first was that no new policy declared in 1864 was necessary to justify the recognition by the Legislature of an existing burden, and that the liability of the City does not stand or fall by any declaration of policy made in 1864. (2) The course of subsequent legislation did not recognize any such uniform policy. (3) In 1881 the Corporation themselves formally made a request to bear three-fourths of the cost. (4) That in 1884 the Corporation were offered an opportunity for removing the alleged injustice, but they neglected and declined to take it. (5) The complaint that Calcutta and Madras did not bear the cost was utterly irrelevant. (6) That the Corporation had been exceptionally favoured in the four items of receipt—tobacco duty, licquor license, and town duties on wines, &c., and assessment of Government buildings. (7) Bombay was better off than the Mofussil as regards general revenues. (8) The Corporation objected to exercise the power of taxing the rate-payers when they where willing and anxious to be taxed. After reading the fourth para. of the letter, Mr. Mehta said that there was no doubt a somewhat ostentatious display of great learning and legal research, but all that it came to was that before 1865 when Government had Municipal affairs all in their own hands, they took from local taxation about one-fourth of the cost of the police. That came to about Rs. 45,000 in 1845, and, as stated in their memorial, to Rs. 88,540-12 in 1864. Somewhat in the manner so mercilessly exposed by Lord Macaulay, in which Mr. Sadler manipulated his ratios, Government tried to magnify this amount by calling it "14 per cent. of the City income" of 1845, "when all that they claimed now was only 8 per cent of the present income of 58 lakhs. It was rather amusing to see a grave body resorting to such tricks of argument, the point being not what was the ratio to the whole income, but the proportion to the whole cost of the police. There cannot be the least doubt that while one-fourth was being levied before 1865 from local rates, the Government of India took up the question in that year with the view of introducing throughout the whole empire an uniform system regarding police expenditure, and that it was in consequence thereof that a section, not there before, was subsequently introduced in the Municipal Bill of 1864. Mr. Mehta thought that either the Bombay Government were not acquainted with the despatch of 31st August, 1864, or that they shut their eyes to it. It was considered so important that it was reproduced in the dailies here, occupying eight columns of small type in the *Times of India*. It gave a detailed review of how the cost of the police was borne in all parts of India. In summarising the results of its exhaustive survey, it said that "of the capital cities of the Empire, three, Lahore, Nagpore, and Rangoon pay the whole cost of their police from local sources, two, Calcutta and Madras pay nothing; and of the remaining three, Lucknow contributes two-thirds, Allahabad half, and Bombay rather more than a quarter. To proceed from the capital cities to the provincial, no local payments were made in the Madras Presidency. In the Bombay Presidency the only provincial town that contributes anything towards the expenses of the police is Kurrachee, Rs. 500 a month. The total annual sum contributed throughout the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of the capital, is Rs. 8,520. It wound up these enquires with an extremely important declaration of the only just and equitable policy that could be pursued. "The only two alternatives that lie before us," say the Despatch, "are of totally exempting all these places, or of making all pay for its police." It was in consequence of this Despatch that the section in the Act of 1865, which made the City liable for the cost of its police was expressly introduced. When Mr. White, Advocate-General, asked on the second reading of the Bill, "On what principle the 213th and 214th sections had been framed. These classes provided that the annual expenses of the Bombay police should be paid out of the Municipal Fund * * *. From the report of the Select Committee, it appeared thae these sections had been drafted in accordance with some suggestions contained in a Resolution of the Government of India. If the Council were satisfied that this suggestion must be acted on in passing the present Bill, he hoped that legislation in this direction would not be of a partial character. If the police were made a local charge in Bombay, they clearly ought to be made a local charge throughout the Presidency, else the burden of paying for the mofussil police would be partly thrown on the tax-payers of Bombay. This was what partial legislation would amount to. He entirely approved of the principle, but objected to the Bombay people paying for other than their own police." Mr. Gassells, in charge of the Bill, replied as follows:—"The order of the Government of India by which the expense of maintaining its police is to be paid by each Municipality, arrived a few days before the close of last Sessions, and consideration of the Bill was immediately suspended until the order of Government had been considered. In the Government Resolution it was shown that throughout India there was a variety of ways by which the police of towns was supported. Some towns—and he did not mean the Presidency towns alone—supported their own police, some contributed one-fourth, others a half, towards their expenses, and others did not contribute anything at all. The Government of India have ordered—and that order is no doubt in process of being carried out—that one uniform system should be introduced into India, by which the expenses of local police should be paid out of local funds." The course of subsequent legislation had more or less to be impressed with and to acknowledge the justice and equity of following up the uniformity of policy directed to be observed by the Supreme Government Act I, of 1871, was specially designed to make Mofussil towns liable for the cost of their police. The General Mofussil Municipal Act of 1873 imposed the legal obligation of paying a moiety of such cost, and the Bombay Municipal Act of 1878 modified the legal obligation of paying the whole into that of paying such portion as Government might determine It is true Government never enforced this legal liability of the Mofussil. In 1884 it was entirely removed, and in lieu thereof, obligations in respect of primary education and hospitals were subtituted. In the case of Bombay the new obligations were imposed, but Government persistently refused to exercise the discretion vested in it by the present Act, by an equiteable and just reduction of its demands. To say, as Government did, that the liability of the City did not stand or fall by any declaration of policy made in 1864 is to ignore past history altogether. With regard to the formal request, alleged to be made by the Corporation in 1881, what really took place was, in considering amendments of the Municipal Act proposed by the Commissioner, an amendment was suggested simply with the view of preventing the confiscation of the contribution of Rs. 90,000, which Government had attempted, and which was only finally averted by a threatened appeal to the Secretary of State. Then to say that in 1884 the Corporation were offered an opportunity of removing the alleged injustice was, Mr. Mehta showed, a simple perversion of the real facts. Then, as now, the Corporation asked Government to be relieved of the whole cost of the police, on the ground of its flagrant and one-sided injustice, but Government refused to do so, till the Corporation gave up equivalant revenue. With regard to the sixth head of argument, the Corporation had, in their memorial, shown that the tobacco duties were purely local town duties. There was no imperial tax on tobacco at all, and it was one of the commonest octroi duties levied by the Mofussil towns. So were the town-duties on wines, beer, &c. The liquor license duties were not Abkari duties, but only shop license fees, as Mr. Pedder had pointed out on a former occasion. It was noteworthy that Government fought shy of their complaint regarding them. They said:—"As regards the liquor license receipts, Act 5 of 1878 was the final decision of the Legislature, and the Governor in Council sees no advantage in going behind it, or in adding to the present discussion any further question as to whether the compensation of Rs 1,43,750 then fixed was reasonable." Government had always thus put off their just complaint, to which there is absolutely no reply. They were now receiving more than three lakhs from these receipts, and giving them for years less than a half. Their argument about the assessment on Government is so untenable, that they have nothing but "English precedent" to urge in support of it. As to their contention that Bombay is favourably situated as regards general revenues, there was an ad captandam appeal to "valuable grant land estimated at 50 lakhs," and the offer of a calculation, not entered into, if the Government of India deserved it. The best answer to such an argument was to give a few simple facts as to the position of Bombay as regards general revenues. The City of Bombay contributed per head to the general revenues more than double what the rest of the Presidency did per head:—

| | Bombay City. Rs. a. p. | Bombay Presidency. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Land Revenue per head | 0 6 2 | 2 8 0 |
| Income Tax per head | 2 4 0 | 0 1 0 |
| Stamps per head | 2 0 9 | 0 3 6 |
| Excise per head | 2 14 0 | 0 6 5 |
| Total | 7 9 9 | 3 2 11 |

Strictly speaking, land revenue is not an item of taxation, as Government regard it as rent, claiming to be landlord of the soil. But even taking that into account, Bombay contributes Rs. 7-9-9 per head to Rs. 3-2-11 per head in the Mofussil of 30 lakhs raised from income, Bombay pays 18 lakhs. It pays nearly 21 lakhs out of a total abkari income of 74 lakhs. It pays 16 lakhs out of a total income from stamps of 50 lakhs. Then as to the incidence of Municipal taxation and income.

| Bombay. | Rs. a. p. | Presidency. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Taxation per head. | 6 8 0 | Taxation per head | 1 10 3 |
| Income per head | 7 4 0 | Income per head | 2 11 8 |

This was the exceptionally favourable situation of Bombay, both as regards general revenue and Municipal burthens. Then Government crid out against dragging Calcutta and Madras into comparison. Their argument on this point was so quaint, and innocent of logic and reasoning that it deserved to be given in their own words. They said that, "The Corporation refers to the treatment of the Municipalities of Calcutta and Madras. The Governor in Council is not in a position to institute, what the Corporation has not even attempted, any comparison between the past legislation, the comparative resources, and the historic or financial conditions of the three cities. It seems to him that it would be as reasonable to argue that the City of Bombay should build a court-house because the City of Birmingham has been required to provide the Victoria Courts, and to make adequate provision for the Judges before it can enjoy the advantages of an *assize town*, as to remit a contribution which from a remote past the city of Bombay has been compelled by law to pay, merely because another city in India has not incurred that liability." Mr. Metha ventured to say that Lord Macaulay would have been aghast at such reasoning even in his famous school-boy. Surely, Birmingham was not a part of the Indian Empire as Calcutta, Madras and Bombay mere bound together by one system of Government and admistration, which endeavoured to be equal and uniform throughout the empire as far as possible. Lastly, he had not as yet heard that the rate-payers had a grievance against the Corporotion for not taxing them more. Turning to the letter of the Government of India, Mr. Mehta pointed out that they treated the historical argument of the Bombay Government very gingerly. They would rather not pin their faith on the relevancy or accuracy of the history or legal research. The Government of India had laid its finger on the right point in the controversy when they said that, according to the Local Self-Government Despatch of Lord Ripon, municipalities were not to be relieved of the cost of the police, until they had been saddled with equivalent charges. That policy was carried out in the Mofussil by their undertaking the charge of primary education and civil hospitals. Those additional charges were also laid upon Bombay, but they still remained liable for the police charges. Considering all the arguments that they had been able to bring forward, and the fact that they remained unshaken, he considered it was their bounden duty to go to the highest authority in the land and appeal to them for justice. It might be urged that no good would come of it, but, so far as they were concerned, they would have done their duty in not submitting to the impost laid upon them without doing all they could. They would then leave the heritage to succeeding Corporations to fight out as they thought best. It was from that point of view that he had laid the proposition before the Corporation. (Applause.)

Dr. Blaney seconded the proposition.

Colonel Merewether said that it seemed to him that Mr. Mehta's arguments went to show that the Bombay Corporation should not pay three-fourths of the cost of the police charges, but four-fourths, that was to say, the whole of the cost, and that every other place should pay the same. Thinking of the poor rate-payers, of whom they heard a good deal generally at the meetings of the Corporation, it would be undesirable for them even to pay the extra one-fourth. All the arguments of the Corporation had been placed most clearly before the local Government and the Government of India, and the latter had passed orders fixing the minimum and maximum proportion of police charges to be paid by Government, and the Bombay Government had adopted the maximum to be paid. It seemed to him that unless the Corporation were in a position to put something new or fresh more than has already been put before the two Governments, before the Secretary of State for India, they would not have the slightest chance of getting any reversion of the decision which had already been arrived at by the two Governments. As far as he could see there was nothing new in Mr. Mehta's speech, and there was not the slightest use, therefore, of making a representation at home.

Mr. G. P. Kapadia observed that whether the Corporation succeeded or not they would be doing their duty to the rate-payers of the city if they sent their representation to the Secretary of State for India, that they were unfairly taxed. He saw no reason whatever why the Bombay Municipality should be taxed with police charges when other chief cities in India were exempted.

Mr. Grattan Geary said Mr. Mehta in his speech barely referred to the interview between his Excellency the Governor and the President and other members of the Corporation. He made no reference to the brief memo. to which H. E. the Governor had affixed his signature of what transpired at the deputation. H. E. the Governor having listened to the proposals placed before him by the President on behalf of the Corporation, stated that the relinquishment of the town duties on liquor, the liquor licenses, and the assessment on Government buildings would be a proposal more likely to meet with favourable consideration from Government. His Excellency was asked by himself (Mr. Geary) whether if the assessment on Government buildings being included in the proposals laid before him, the Government would be likely to take the proposals into favourable consideration and regard it as a basis of negotiations. His Excellency answered in the affirmative. It seemed to him (the speaker) that it had been assumed somewhat prematurely that the only course before the Corporation was to regard the negotiation as absolutely at an end, and to send a further representation to the Secretary of State for India. If would be a mistake to take a step of that kind prematurely. He doubted very much if the step proposed to be taken would be productive of any practical result. If the reasons and considerations already placed before the Government of Bombay and the Government of India failed to have the weight with them which Mr. Mehta expected them to have, and if there was, as was pointed out by Colonel Merewether, nothing new suggested now in the course of a very long speech, it was in vain to suppose that the answer of Lord Cross would be different from that which they had already received. If they were to get an adverse decision on the point from the Secretary of State, as would probably be the case, then not only the hands of the local Government but also those of the Government of India would be tied up and they would be stopped from the further re-opening of the question. He was not aware that they could go higher than the Secretary of State. Of course it was open to them to appeal to Parliament, but that would be a very forlorn hope. As no practical good would result by going to the Secretary of State, and as there was certain disadvantage to be apprehended, he would not vote in favour of Mr. Mehta's proposition. What he was going to propose was a measure which would not debar them from re-opening the matter but would very distinctly reserve their right to do so on a suitable occasion. The amendment he wished to propose was as follows:—"That the letter of Mr. Lee-Warner, Secretary to the Government of Bombay, No. 6333, dated 30th November, 1891, with the reply of the Government of India with the President's letter on the incidence of the police charges and the rest of the correspondence be recorded. (2) That the apportionment charges under which the Municipality shall bear three-fourths the cost of the police force and the Government one-fourth is accepted, pending the resumption of negotiations with Government with a view to a more satisfactory settlement in the direction of giving up certain receipts in exchange for relief from police charges." If, Mr. Geary said, the Corporation passed his amendment they would reserve all the rights that they now possessed, and they would not shut the door of further negotiation against themselves and against the two Governments. In the view of what had taken place at the conference, it was reasonable to suppose that the resources of negotiation were not yet exhausted. By passing the amendment they would be accepting a situation from which there is no present escape seeing that the decision of the Government of India is binding on both the local Government and the Municipality. They would reserve the right to take action at the first favourable opportunity. As practical men they should see the serious disadvantage of maintaining a useless controversy, and going to the Secretary of State weighted by an adverse decision of the authorities to whom the question had already been submitted.

Brigade-Surgeon Banks seconded the amendment.

Dr. Bhalchandra spoke in favour of Mr. Mehta's proposition.

Mr. Mehta, in replying on the whole debate, said that the argument advanced by Colonel Merewether was extraordinary. He (the speaker) never said that Bombay should bear the whole cost, because no other city in India paid its cost of the police. What he said and impressed upon the mind of the Corporation was that when cities like Calcutta and Madras were not called upon to bear the cost of the police, was it not unfair and unequitable to ask Bombay to contribute so largely towards the cost of their police. Mr. Geary's arguments were of a most diplomatic character, and his amendment was circumlocutory. Mr. Geary did not seem to remember that after what had taken place between himself and his Excellency the Governor at the deputation, the Corporation had received a letter from his Excellency the Governor-in-Council in which it was distinctly stated that the question could not be decided by the transfer charges. He did not think that Mr. Geary could ask the Corporation to accept what passed between him and his Excellency the Governor in lieu of the subsequent formal declaration which was embodied in the letter of his Excellency the Governor-in-Council.

Mr. Geary referred the speaker to the Governor's minute in which it was distinctly stated that the proposal in question if made would receive the favourable consideration of Government.

Mr. Mehta: It was quite clear that the Government by stating that it was no use discussing the question of transfers had practically shut the door of further negotiations against them. He might now well say "Farewell to all deputations, we have had quite enough of them." He would never be in favour of another such futile deputation as he had the honour to belong. (Laughter.) When Mr. Geary expressed a hope for a renewal said that his amendment admitted of a renewal of negotiations, he did not perhaps seriously mean it. That portion was put in as a gilt covering for the purpose of swallowing a bitter pill.

Mr. Geary: That was not my intention.

Mr. Mehta: Both Colonel Merewether and Mr. Geary had failed to point out that the arguments advanced by him were not sound. They had not ventured to discuss the various points submitted by him. All that they said was that the conclusions arrived at by the local Government as well as the Government of India would in all probability be accepted by the Secretary of State, and there was no use, therefore, of appealing to the latter authority. There was a precedent recorded in the history of that Corporation in which the Secretary of State had reversed the decisions arrived at by both those Governments. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Geary's amendment was then put to the vote and lost, five councillors voting in favour of it. Mr. Mehta's proposition was carried.

The proceedings then terminated.

## CURWEN MEMORIAL FUND.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Dr. Thomas Blaney | 100 |
| Mr. A. F. Beaufort | 50 |
| Mr. J. Griffiths | 100 |
| Dr. P. Peterson | 50 |
| Dr. Bahadurjee | 50 |
| Mr. C. E. Fox | 25 |
| H. L. | 25 |
| Mr. E. R. Calthrop | 10 |
| Total Rs. | 410 |

Mark Twain, when he went to Berlin several months ago, took a flat in a private house, but soon gave it up and removed to an hotel, because Berlin customs, especially those of the servants, did not suit him. "They are evidently too educated," he once said jokingly to a visitor, "to serve in a family of such barbarians as we Americans are alleged to be." Mark Twain also ridiculed in his funny way the Berlin police, who repeatedly appeared at his rooms and asked him all sorts of questions, mostly relating to his income for taxing purposes. He, however, denies that they asked him for his vaccination certificate. As soon as he is well enough, he intends to go with his family to one of the German watering-places. The summer he will spend in Switzerland, the autumn in Italy, and then he will return to Berlin for the winter, provided his experiences made there this year with the influenza do not alter his intensions."

Valuable Discovery for the Hair:—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

## INDIAN INDUSTRIES AND THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As one of the Indian manufacturing engineers to whom Mr. Spring's letter, which appears in your issue of the 4th instant, seems particularly directed, I wish to enter a mild protest against the general tenor of his remarks.

His attitude on the question has hitherto been a distinctly friendly one as regards the local supply of ironwork to the Public Works Department, but if his further published statements are to be similar in tone to the letter in your columns referred to, I think a considerable number of us will be inclined to say "Save us from such friends."

After reading his letter it seems doubtful whether he is not writing more in favour of home interests than those of the Indian manufacturer. He is, no doubt, aware that a very considerable amount of correspondence has been written on the subject and states that he has not this before him. If he had, I think, he would have seen that he is but reiterating arguments which have more than once been fully rebutted. It is to the interest of home (not Indian) manufacturers that this policy should be pursued, but what am I to think of Mr. Spring following this line?

The figures given by him are instructive as showing to what a narrow limit he would confine the energies of the already much hampered local manufacturer. His views as to the capabilities of Indian manufacturing firms are extremely pessimistic, and depressing to a degree. He declines to believe that either now or at any time within the next century or so it will be possible to obtain iron or steelwork equal in quality, and at as low a price as it can be obtained from England. If this belief were confined to Mr. Spring alone, it would not effect the question greatly, however much it might be a subject for regret. But unfortunately he is in the habit of making his belief known rather widely by means of various publications throughout the country, and the ultimate effect will probably be distinctly unfavourable to the local industry, in which he apparently takes so much interest. It is for this reason that I think you will consider it only fair that other and different opinions should have equal publicity.

I should have imagined that an engineer of Mr. Spring's wide experience in Indian matters would have been aware that it is already an accomplished fact that steel (not iron) girders, made of exactly the same quality of material as English builders use, have been made in India, and are being made at the present moment. He can have no worthy argument as regards the quality, for the steel is obtained from the same English firms who supply the large English bridge builders. It is ordered under the same specifications, and can be—and frequently is—tested before shipment by competent inspectors with complete testing machinery, and further, it can be and now is tested here in India by equally complete testing machinery, under the inspection of the engineer himself, who orders the finished structure. What more does Mr. Spring or any other engineer want? This argument with regard to equal quality of material has too long been held *in terrorem* over the Indian manufacturer. It certainly did apply with considerable force some years ago, but Mr. Spring is apparently not aware of what has been done of late years. A fair amount of work (as a small beginning) is now being made in India to the State Railway type drawings and specifications of the India Office, and if Mr. Spring wishes to order any—as I hope he shortly may—he can be as certain of obtaining exactly the same quality tested under the same tests as he would do if it were obtained from England.

If there is at present no Public Works Test Department which would relieve Mr. Spring of the responsibility of witnessing the tests of which he makes so much, that is surely no fault of the industry. The tests can be, and will be made if he requires them; more can scarcely be expected. It must, of course, be understood that my remarks do not apply to every engineering firm in India, but I think they certainly do fully apply to the larger firms, and if Mr. Spring with his brother-engineers of the Public Works were less afraid of incurring a certain amount of responsibility by giving more encouragement in the shape of orders, it is almost certain that many more firms would provide the necessary plant.

With regard to price, does Mr. Spring or any one else expect the Indian manufacturer to compete with English prices, when an insignificant order for one or two 20 feet spans at a time is given to the former and some hundreds of tons to the latter? Is this fair? I think most unbiassed minds will agree with me in thinking that it certainly is not. Let the Indian manufacturers be tried on a reasonable basis, and some at least will not be found wanting either as regards the quality of the *steel* (not iron), satisfactory plans, specifications, tests, character of workmanship and price. Until they are so tried and fail, I think Mr. Spring is doing more harm than good by such letters as that under reply.

Posing as a friend of the manufacturer, he quite forgets to plead his cause by mentioning any of the incontrovertible advantages which the engineer in India certainly does obtain by ordering from local firms.

I have had some little experience in these matters, and I can assure Mr. Spring that it is no uncommon occurrence for the Indian manufacturer to receive telegrams altering and modifying original instructions very considerably. Can this be done at a few hours' notice if the order is being executed through the India Office?

This is one only of several little facts which, though they must necessarily be of much benefit to the engineer, are frequently quite forgotten when the difficulty is tided over.

He also forgets to mention the great saving in time which can be and is effected by encouraging the local industry, or if he takes this as a matter of course, as he possibly may, he forgets to make any allowance to the manufacturer on account of this very decided benefit. The latter must keep in stock most of the varied material needed to build girders, which as he says "eats its head off" in interest charges, and when an insignificant order is vouchsafed, he is expected to compete with English prices.

I know Mr. Spring can frequently write forcibly and to the point on such matters as this, and his support would be a distinct gain to the steel and iron industry of the country, and I venture to think, to the public generally. But let there be no ambiguity about his published utterances, as there undoubtedly is about this letter of his, or the Indian manufacturer will be compelled to count upon him as other than a real friend.

A MANUFACTURER.

## PARALELLISMS BETWEEN DANTE AND VIRAF.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have read, as I have no doubt many others have done, with interest Mr. Modi's paper on "the Divine Comedy of Dante and the Virafnameh of Ardai Viraf," which appeared in your issue of the 3rd instant. The subject of the paper is, of course, attractive to students of antiquities, and necessarily claims attention. I need scarcely say that, with the exception of two or three points referring to Dante I fully concur with Mr. Modi as regards the points of similarity which he has instanced. I may add that no reader of Iranian literature would differ from him in that regard. I only wish to point out that Mr. Modi's paper would have been more complete if he had even hinted at his indebtedness to the scientific European scholars who have dealt with this subject even in a more elaborate form within the last thirty years. As early as the year 1816 J. A. Pope's English translation of the Persian "Ardai-Virafnameh" had aroused the curiosity of students of comparative literature, some of whom even ventured, owing to their unfamiliarity with any data concerning the lifetime of Viraf, to trace the origin of this Iranian version to an Ethiopic version of the ascension of the prophet Isaiah—*Ascensio Isajæ Vatis*. In 1872 Dr. Haugh published his English translation of the Pahlavi Ardai-Virafnameh, containing an elaborate introduction alluding to the important questions relating to the age, the author, and the contents of the work. Herein Dr. Haugh clearly observes:—"It is principally the description of hell and of some of the punishments awarded to the wicked which bears occasionally a striking resemblance to the accounts to be found in Dante's *Inferno* (included in his Divine Comedy), though it cannot be supposed for a moment that the book was actually known to the great Italian poet." The same German scholar alludes to the points of contrast between the Pahlavi book and the Ethiopian version of the "ascension of Isaiah."

Later on a pupil of Prof. James Darmesteter, Dr. A. Barthelemy, published, in 1887, a French version from the Pahlavi, entitled "Livre d'Arda Viraf, traduction par M. A. Barthelemy" (Paris, 1887.) His elaborate introduction extends over 54 pages, whereof he devotes the major portion to the description or analyses of supernatural visions in oriental as well as occidental antiquities. The author lays great stress upon the points of resemblance, as well as of contrast, in Dante and Viraf.

I do not purpose to quote extracts from this French introduction to show how far Mr. Modi's paper is entitled to be regarded as a work of original scientific research. I think it sufficient to draw the attention of your readers to the following French extracts, especially to the transliteration *Serosh* which Mr. Modi singularly enough inserts in his paper, and which is plainly adopted from Dr. Barthelmy's French transliteration. I have to remark that according to the rules of French pronounciation the e in Serosh would be mute, or nearly so, and must be omitted in an English transliteration of the name, which ought to be *Srosh*, and not *Serosh*.

I give below the extracts from Dr. Barthelemy's analyses of Dante and Viraf:—(pp. 46-54.)

"De toutes les visions que nous venons de passer en revue, aucune ne ressemble autant à l' Arta-Viraf que la Divine Comédie de Dante, quoique par le mérite littéraire celle-ci soit incomparablement supérieure. Nous constatons la ressemblance, mais nous n'osons pas conclure à la parentè, car rien ne nous y autorise. . . . . . Ces traits de ressemblance sont parfois assez frappants pour mériter d'être notés. Nous l'avons fait dans le commentaire pour le détail: quant aux ressemblances générales, nous les montrerons ici brièvement. L'ordre suivi par l' Arta-Viraf est le *Hamestagan*, le Paradis et l' Enfer, celui de la Divine Comédie est l' Enfer, le Purgatoire et le Paradis.

"Le Hamestagan (chap. VI.) qu'on serait tenté d'appeler le Purgatoire, est quelque chose de particulier à la religion mazdéenne; il s'étend de la terre à la sphère des étoiles, depuis le sommet de la montagne *Chikatdaitik* jusqu'au premier étage du paradis; c'est un lieu intermédiaire entre l'enfer et le paradis . . . . Le purgatoire de Dante repose aussi sur une montagne et s'étend de l'enfer jusqu'au premier cercle du paradis, le ciel de la lune. . . .

"Dante voit l'âme d'Adam, le pere du genre humain, comme Viraf voit le *ferouher*, c'est-á-dire l'idée divine ét céléste de Gayomart, le premier être créé. . . .

"Dante, au ch. XXVIII. du Paradis, voit l'Essence Divine sous l'aspect d'un point rayonnant d'une lumière si ardente que son tranchant aigu forçait le regard à se fermer. Viraf, au Ch. CI., au moment ou, après avoir terminè son voyage en Enfer il est reconduit au Garotman, entend parler Ormazd, mais reste étonné de n'avoir point vu Dieu sous une forme . . .

"Au plus profond de l'enfer de Dante est Lucifer, c'est-á-dire Satan avec Judas le traître déicide . . . . ."

In conclusion, I would suggest that the purpose of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society would be more faithfully served if those who contribute to its discussions would keep in view the advantage of originality in research, and at all events if they would not be above acknowledging the source of the arguments and ideas which enter into their papers. I am aware of the old objurgation of the plagiarists, "Confound the ancients; they have stolen our best ideas." But I can scarcely believe that Dr. Haugh and Dr. Barthelemy owe their ideas to Mr. Modi.—Yours, &c.,

DARAB DASTUR PESHOTAN SANJANA.

## FLOWERS AT VICTORIA GARDEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Having read on Tuesday last your very interesting description of the flowers now to be seen in bloom at the Victoria Gardens, I was tempted last evening to pay a visit, and must admit the talented Superintendent, Mr. Carstensen, has succeeded in cultivating a very choice variety of flowers, most noticeable amongst them being phlox, asters, and pansies, but I think a grander effect would be obtained if a larger number of the beautifully artistic beds were grouped together instead of being scattered so far apart.

In direct contrast to the beauty of the flower-beds, I was surprised to notice the very unsatisfactory state of the paths. They are covered in many places (especially on the main path) with a layer of dust from one to one and half inches thick. How much better these would look if all this loose sandy dust were cleared away, and replaced either by well rolled moorum or sea shell, similar to what is used in private gardens. Possibly our worthy Superintendent is unable to undertake this work for want of funds. If such be the case, it seems to me a great pity our wealthy Municipal Corporation should allow the general appearance of these beautiful gardens to be marred to such a great extent by the unsightly condition of the paths.—Yours, &c.,

H. R. C.

## THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

The following is a return showing progress of relief works, &c., in the districts affected by scarcity:—

| | | Relief Works. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District. | Period embraced. | Number. | Class. | Total number of persons employed during the week on— | Total weekly expenditure on account of— Rs. a. p. |
| Dharwar. | Week ending 20th. February 1892. | 4 | Extra Local Board works under Civil Agency. | 3,613 | 411 7 11 |
| | | 2 | Extra Local Board Works under Professional Agency. | 5,080 | 536 0 0 |

Prices of staple grains in lbs. per rupee at head-quarter towns.

| | Jowari. | Rice. | Wheat. | Pulse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (a) Navalgund | 32¼ | 19¼ | 20 | 18 |
| (b) Nargund | 33½ | 20 | 22½ | 21 |
| (c) Gadag | 33 | 19¼ | 18¾ | 22¼ |
| (d) Mundargi | 32 2-5 | 18¾ | 18¼ | 17¼ |
| Ron | 34½ | 18 | 21¾ | 18½ |

(a) No poor-houses opened or village relief administered. (b) No rain. (c) Cholera in one village of Gadak Taluka. (d) Grain supply ample.

Return of prices of the staple food grain jowari, as they stood on the 3rd March 1892 in the talukas of the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country affected by scarcity.

| District. | Talukas. | Jowari (per rupee). Lbs. | Jowari (per rupee). Tolas. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bijapur | Badami | 32 | 0 |
| | Bagalkot | 30 | 0 |
| | Bagevadi | 35 | 20 |
| | Bijapur | 31 | 20 |
| | Hungund | 32 | 0 |
| | Muddebihal | 36 | 20 |
| | Sindgi | 42 | 0 |
| | Indi | (not received). | |
| Dharwar | Ron | 34 | 17 |
| | Navalgund | 31 | 0 |
| | Gadag | 31 | 0 |
| Belgaum | Athni | 30 | 0 |
| | Gokak | 29 | 0 |
| | Parasgad | 30 | 0 |
| Poona | Junnar | (not received). | |
| | Indapur | 36 | 16 |
| | Khed | 31 | 15 |
| | Sirur | 33 | 24 |
| | Purandhar | 37 | 20 |
| | Bhimthadi | 28 | 32 |
| | Baramati | 33 | 12 |
| | Haveli | 30 | 18 |
| | Maval | 32 | 20 |
| Satara | Khanapur | 28 | 23 |
| | Man | 29 | 32½ |
| | Khatao | 30 | 10 |
| | Tasgaon | 28 | 26 |
| | Atpadi (Aundh) | 29 | 28 |
| | Phaltan | 34 | 37½ |
| | Khandala | 28 | 24 |
| | | (Second Sort). | |
| Sholapur | Pandharpur | 35 | 35 |
| | Sangola | (not received). | |
| | Malsiras | do. | |

## INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

WHEAT CROP.

Appended is the second report on the Punjab crop:—"Estimated area sown with wheat at the end of January 1892 is 6,948,400 acres, or 2·9 per cent. less than the area reported in the first forecast, and 1·8 per cent. less than that shown in the final forecast of last year. The falling off is due to there having been little or no rain in December and January. Rain is urgently required."

Mdme. Modjeska has been giving her opinion on "Rosalind" to the members of the New York Goethe Society. The great actress held, from what the Duke says of her, that Rosalind was subtle, smooth, silent, patient, bright, and virtuous; and from what is said by herself and others, that she was tall, golden-haired, majestic, and beautiful. Her unselfish nature was shown in her readiness to crush her own sorrow for the sake of Celia. The scene between Rosalind and Orlando after the wrestling Mdme. Modjeska regards as one of the most delicate and beautiful in the play, and she remarks that there is no effort here or elsewhere to gain applause by what actors call "points." The only speech of Rosalind's, she says, that is intended especially for applause is in the epilogue, which has no connection with Rosalind's character, but is merely an appeal from the author and manager in behalf of the play. Rosalind cannot be played, Mdme. Modjeska adds, in a natural manner, for the story is more of a poem than a play, and must have poetic treatment.

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

The East Indian Railway Traffic Earnings for week ending 20th February, were Rs. 10,21,158-11, corresponding week last year, Rs. 10,34,501-3-9. Decrease, Rs. 13,342-8-9. Earnings from 1st January, 1892, to 20th February, 1892, Rs. 69,74,202-1 From 1st January, 1891, to 21st February, 1891, Rs. 74,26,866-5-5. Decrease, Rs. 4,52,664-4-5. Miles open for week ending 20th February, 1892, 1,525½. Corresponding week last year, 1,525½. Per mile open for week ending 20th February, 1892, Rs. 669-6-3; corresponding week last year, Rs. 678-2-3 Decrease, Rs. 8-12.

The East India Railway are taking special measures for anticipating the rush of up country traffic from Calcutta which will commence in another few days, with an energy and consideration for the public which should restore the management to its former favour. The new departure splits the Punjab traffic completely off from the Bombay. The Bombay passengers start by special from Mowrah three-quarters of an hour after the up-country mail, and this special train does not run into Allahabad, but turns off to the Jubbulpore line at Nani Junction. Thus there are two trains to carry the passengers that one had to take before; and the result will be such convenience and absence of crowding as passengers at this season have not known hitherto, combined with a punctuality which was a physical impossibility for the long and loaded mail train struggling up against the strong west winds. The new arrangement comes into force on the 8th instant; and remains in force until the 16th April.

What has become of the discoveries of allusions to the facts of the Exodus in the ancient monuments and papyri of Egypt with which the world was startled some five-and-forty years ago? The answer given by Dr. Camden Coborn will be a sad disappointment to those who have put faith in those earlier enthusiasts who thought they were in possession of the true key to the decyphering and interpretation of the ancient hieroglyphics. Later investigation has shown the "total inanity" of the supposed discoveries; and since then the effort to find the history of Israel in Egyptian records has been entirely fruitless. Dr. Coborn even declares his conviction that no such discoveries will ever be made. The Hebrews had no costly sepulchres in Egypt, and certainly would not have put inscriptions upon them if they had possessed them. As to the defeat in the Red Sea, it would be, in Dr. Coborn's opinion, as idle to look for an Egyptian public monument of it as to expect to find Waterloo among the pictures of battles at Versailles.

Better counsels are, it is said, prevailing in the Amir's mind; and his Highness begins to see what a serious political mistake he made (on the advice, so it is alleged, of one of his European employes) in declining the invitation of the Viceroy to India, and in announcing that he would go direct to England without seeing the Indian Government. He now appears to seriously intend visiting India this spring. It is supposed that his European adviser wished to enjoy the honour of acting as his Highness's guide on an independent European tour. Under pressure from his agents in India, the Amir, some little while ago, consented to send a letter of condolence to the Government of India, on the occasion of the death of the Duke of Clarence, to be transmitted to her Majesty. There seems, however, some incongruity in the enclosure of the letter of condolence in a golden casket, as is reported, weighing about a pound.

Dr. Adler has been lecturing to the Jewish Working Men's Club on the subject of Jewish wit and humour. These Jewish attributes may belong to the large class of "things not generally known," but the Chief Rabbi claims for the Jewish race a large share of such gifts, and cites by way of examples, the name of Heine, Rapoport, Alchorizi, and Saphir, the famous Viennese journalist. It was Saphir who said of a certain low comedian of little talent, "Joking apart, he is not a bad actor;" and who hearing that a notorious scoundrel had contrived to obtain a decoration, remarked that formerly a thief was hung upon a cross' but now it was the other way."

"His Own Funeral Sermon" is the title selected by Mrs. Spurgeon for the discourse by her late husband which appears in the forthcoming number of the "Metropolitan Tabernacle Pulpit." It is a sermon originally preached on the death of Mr. William Olney. It is remarkable that this sermon, like that published in the previous number—and also the one selected for the next all of them chosen long before Mr. Spurgeon's death for publication at this time—should be sermons so well adapted for funeral discourses. The text of the discourse now being published is from Acts XIII., 36 "For David, after he had served his own generation by the will of God, fell on sleep." "The Sword and Trowel" for March will, we are informed, contain an account of what passed in Mr. Spurgeon's Mentone residence from the date of his new Year Addresses until the removal of the body. In futur numbers, descriptions of Mr Spurgeon's last drive at Mentone, and reproductions of photograph taken under his personal supervision, are promised.

The use of the telephone appears to be not only extending far and wide, but progressing at an increasing pace. In the United States forty thousand new subscribers have been added in one year. In Paris, thanks to the energy of the Government in taking over the existing networks, the number of subscribers has doubled in the last eighteen months, while the urban networks have risen from 28 to 119, and the trunk lines from 11 to 58. Berlin, according to "Electricity," has now a greater number of subscribers than any town or city in the world. They number at this time 17,000, and the service is reported to be most efficient. In Switzerland, Sweden, and Norway the telephone has also been brought within the reach of the community at large. The subscription generally in those countries and in Germany is only sixty-four shillings per annum for a maximum of 800 conversations—additional conversations being charged for at the trifling rate of a halfpenny each. Complaint, however was made, as will be remembered, at the Frankfort Congress of the wastful use of telephone. The average number of conversations per subscriber per day in Germany is from twelve to thirteen, and it has been proposed by Dr. Strecker to fix the telephone tariff according to the length instead of the number of conversations.

Signor Nitti notes the curious fact that while Italy has even now no regular rate or tax on behalf of the poor it has a tax on the poor. This refers to the Government lotteries, which bring to the public treasury a gross income of 75 millions of lire (about three millions sterling), more or less, which is levied on the superstition and ignorance of the poorer population. "No country in the world" (says this distinguished economist) "possesses an institution more hateful and more anti-social than the Italian and Austrian lotteries, in which the State defrauds the poorest class with complete consciousness of the fraud, and contributes to implant in the people the disastrous belief that fortune comes far more from chance or from miracle than from work."

Mr. Alderman Cotton, the new City Chamberlain, is a partner in the firm of Culverwell and Brooks, sat for nine years on the London School Board, was Lord Mayor in 1875-6, and has been M.P. for the City. While at the Mansion House he entertained the Prince of Wales on his return from his Indian tour, and to commemorate the event he placed in the Guildhall a window representing the reception of the Prince and Princess and other guests and the passing of the loving-cup at the banquet. At one time the alderman showed a decided leaning towards literature. Long before he was known to the public he had written a poem on Imagination, of which a popular edition dedicated to Carlyle was published after he became Lord Mayor. In one passage the alderman sings in this strain—which is something quite unusual in aldermanic circles:—

Fancy, bright attendant, lead me forth
Through sunny climes or by the snow-clad north,
From earth to heaven—to neither hell,
That all my spirit sees my tongue may tell.

Mr. Cotton is also the author of a brochure entitled "Smash."

## THE CASE OF MR. WHEELER.

### THE PUBLIC INQUIRY.

### EXAMINATION OF MR. WHEELER.

The public inquiry into certain charges against Mr. Percy Cotterill Wheeler, of the Bengal Civil Service, and late Officiating Sessions Judge of Jaunpur, was continued at the Board of Revenue Offices, Allahabad, on Wednesday. Mr. Wheeler's examination on oath was proceeded with. He said, in answer to Mr. Strachey, he concluded the Sessions trial of Debi Pershad on July 27th. The case had been under trial in his court for three months; there were several adjournments at the commencement of the case, on the application of the magistrate. It was a very long and protracted case; there were a number of witnesses for the prosecution; no witnesses were called for the defence. The line taken by the defence was an attempt to smash the prosecution by elaborate cross-examination and by showing that the witnesses, most of them, had been examined before on several occasions, and had at one time or other made conflicting statements. Some witnesses were called by the court. After the 27th July, he intended to work at the judgment during the Mohurrum holidays—from 10th to 19th August. He stayed at Jaunpur during those holidays with that intention, but he was not well at that time, and beyond reading over some of the papers he did not really commence the judgment. On August 22nd he had an accident, and cut the artery of his left wrist, and the ball of his right thumb simultaneously. Mr. Rogers was there, when the accident happened, and bound up his hand. The same day he went to Fyzabad, because the Assistant Surgeon, who bound up his hand, said it was a serious case. He went to see the Civil Surgeon at Fyzabad, as there was not one at Jaunpur. He saw the Civil Surgeon the next morning. He said the injuries were serious, would need dressing three or four times a day, and that witness had better stay at his house. Up to that date the Civil Surgeon was a stranger to him. He stayed there till the 31st of the same month, and during that time his hands were in bandages and carried in slings. The Civil Surgeon wrote to Mr. Knox reporting the accident, saying witness was under his medical charge and it was impossible for him to write. He returned to Jaunpur on the 31st, but writing was then a matter of great difficulty and pain; and he was obliged to write without the aid of his thumb. His power of writing was affected.

Did you write a judgment?—I did.

What was the period during which you were actually writting the judgment?—From the middle of September to about the middle of October, that was the period during which I really worked at and wrote the judgment.

Witness further said he had other work till the 3rd October, when the civil vacation commenced. The October sessions began in the last week of the month. That was the month fixed in the districts. He did not mean he worked continuously every day, but he used to work in the early morning. All the records connected with the case—all the inquiries made up to the Sohni case—a great many—were kept by him in two boxes. In the early morning he used to have two or three tables put out in the east verandah; the boxes were then brought out, opend, by himself, and he took out the records and placed them upon the table. He sat at the table and worked at the case. He did that for two or three hours every morning, and then the papers were replaced in the boxes, which he locked and the boxes were put back. There was not much vernacular documentary evidence. Most of the records involved were in English or had been translated for use in the Sohni case.

The papers which were alleged to have been incorrectly framed by Debi Pershad were detailed in the commencement of his record, and a transliteration of them had been prepared for his use. Besides the police papers there was one other vernacular record, *viz.*, an inquiry made by the tehsildar, and witnesses had been confronted with previous statements made before the tehsildar. The deposition before the tehsildar was read out in court, and he took notes of it. Most of the witnesses were confronted with their statements before the tehsildar, the deputy magistrate, the magistrate of the district, and Mr. Burkitt, the previous judge. He had heard the evidence given by Mr. Moreland and Mr. Pratt regarding the occurences of the 27th September, and their account was correct, *i. e.*, as to the handing over of records to Mr Moreland, to be taken to Mirzapur, and to the looking out in the map and directory the position of the village of Surapur.

The vital witness for the prosecution as regards the first charge was Ramzan. His evidence had been most strongly attacked by the counsel for the defence. Ramzan had sworn he was present at the police stationon the 4th October, when the original report was made of the destruction of the Sohni factory and the check receipt made out. The first charge against Debi Pershad related simply to the check receipt. Debi Pershad admitted his responsibility for that. Ramzan swore he was present when it was written. He was a late witness in the case who had not been produced in any of the previous inquiries. It was the object of the defence to prove he was a false witness produced at the last moment to bolster up the case. They asserted he had taken leave; left the police station, and gone to his own home before the destruction of the factory, and had not returned until some days after the 4th October. The report was made on the 4th October, and Debi Pershad was charged with having incorrectly framed that report. If the defence substantiated what they endeavoured to, Debi Pershad must have been acquitted on the first count of the charge. Ramzan's home was at Puria Hasalat Khan and the post mark on a letter he was said to have forwarded asking for further leave, was Surapur. There were several Surapurs in the Jaunpur district, and the particular one referred to had not been identified, and when he was examining Ramzan's evidence for the purposes of his judgment, he discovered this. He could not take further evidence on the point as the inquiry was closed, so he made a note of the fact, in order to ascertain to which Surapur, Puria Hasalat Khan was attached for postal purposes. His note would be found upon the "scrap notes" he made. (The "scrap notes" were exhibited.) Mr. Pratt showed him the village Directory, and that being an official publication he could take judicial cognizance of it: otherwise he could not have assumed which Surapur was meant. He made the "scrap notes" while reading over the record for the judgment. They were made at different times. He accepted the evidence of Mr Bartlett and Mr. Rogers as correct, with regard to certain conversations and occurrences after the 21st October. He had no correction whatever to make in the whole of their evidence. He ordered his head clerk to transliterate all pages in the police diary, which, it was alleged, had been incorrectly framed and all the police papers regarding Ramzan's leave and the drawing of his pay. These matters related to the attack made on Ramzan's evidence. He wished to add nothing as to what occurred between the 27th July and the 17th October. On that day in the morning the court Inspector came to his house in consequence of orders he had given. He wanted to check certain dates relating to Ramzan. At that time his judgment was written.

Mr. Howell: Complete?—I think all but the last page and a half or a page.

Witness continuing, said he wanted Tufail Ahmad to assist him in comparing the dates in the police papers with those in the judgment, to test their accuracy. After Tufail Ahmad left, he wrote the last page or so of the judgment. He ordered that Debi Pershad should be present in court at 4 o'clock. He drove to court after 4 o'clock and went to the court-room. Debi Pershad, Tufail Ahmad and Sheodama Pande, pleader and surety, were there. He saw no one else in court, and the reader was not there. The English office was empty. A warrant form could not be obtained, as they were all locked up. He told Tufail Ahmad to take Debi Pershad away and bring him up another day. From the 3rd October to 4th November were holidays continuously. On the 21st October, in the morning, the reader sent a paper on which was a list of cases requiring orders. (The letter from the reader was shown the witness). That was the letter and he endorsed his order at the top, saying judgments would be given in Utmi's and Debi Pershad's cases that day. In the afternoon, shortly after 4 o'clock, he drove to the court, taking two boxes in which he had been in the habit of keeping the records in Debi Pershad's case. The record had always been kept at his house. It had never remained with the reader. When copies of any portion of the record were asked for he invariably handed it himself either to the munsarim or head clerk, with orders that the copy should be given at once, and the original returned, and that the person to whom he gave the paper was personally responsible for its safety so long as it was with him. He took the record to his house, because Mr. Bartlett two or three times requested him to take great care of the papers. Mr. Bartlett's request related particularly to certain accounts, alleged to be the accounts of Mr. Nickels. In witness' box on the day he went to court were his record and judgment, the record in Utmi's case and several other papers relating to Debi Pershad's case. The first thing he did after taking his seat was to give judgment in Utmi's case. Debi Pershad's case was then called. The box was then on a small stand to his right-hand side. To the best of his recollection he took out a japanned paper tray or basket; he would not swear to that, but he very frequently kept the papers in a tray in that box, and he thought they were there that day. The judgment in Debi Pershad's case was written on 40 to 50 pages of foolscap, contained in a brown paper cover. He thought there were 45 or 47 pages. On the front of the brown paper cover the letters "D. P." were written in red pencil. He took out the judgment, held it by the left hand top corner near the table, and ran over the pages with his right thumb. The judgment ended on the obverse of the last half sheet. He read out the sentence which commenced just at the bottom of the preceding sheet. Both sides of the half sheet were written on.

He would swear that the paper from which he read out the sentence was the full and completed judgment in the case of Debi Pershad. He wrote on it the words "Delivered, P. C. Wheeler, 21-10-91." He then returned the judgment and all the papers to his box, with the exception of the judgment in Utmi's case. He locked the box. Hari Ram came with a warrant on which he had written that Debi Pershad was to get four years' rigorous imprisonment. He was in a hurry to go away, and he said "This is all wrong: go and fetch another warrant." He filled in that warrant himself, noting two years' imprisonment for each offence, the two sentences to run concurrently. When he signed the second warrant he got up to leave the court, but the reader brought to his notice some papers presented by Rajkishore, pleader. He said to Rajkishore: "You are rather late, Rajkishore, but I suppose you kept them back to see what the court's decision was." Rajkishore explained that one paper was a power-of-attorney and that witness attesting it would expedite Debi Perthad's appeal. He signed it. The other paper was an application for copy of judgment and copy of the charge sheet. Some conversation then took place between them. It was all in English. He was perfectly certain he never spoke one word of Hisdustani on that occasion. The box was then put in his gig and he drove off. The judgment, the record and other papers were then in the box. Whilst he was in court, Rajkishore was to his left front, sitting at the pleaders' bench. The reader was sitting at a small table close to, if not touching, the judge's table, on his right. He could see everything the reader did or wrote, and the reader could see everything he wrote or did. He could not perhaps read everything witness wrote. The munsarim was standing slightly to the left, and behind the reader. He was certain the munsarim was there at the time he gave sentence on Debi Pershad. Witness would expect him to be court at the time. Hashmat Ali was standing to the right of the reader below the dais, but he would not swear he was there the whole time. It was his firm impression he was there at the actual time of delivering judgment. Neither in English or Hindustani, to Rajkishore or any one else, did he say words equivalent to "Tajwiz thyar nahin." He remembered making no further remark about the judgment that day. He took the judgment home because it was all written on loose sheets, and numbered only in pencil in the course of writing, 1, 2, 3 and so on. He intended to number the judgment serially and in continuance with the pages of the record which was 180 pages, *i.e.*, the judgment would run 181, 182 and so on. There were several other papers besides the judgment which were in disorder and which he intended to arrange, to have a list made of them, and to take a receipt for them when he made them over to the office.

Mr. Strachey then asked Mr. Wheeler to give the court an idea of the general lines on which the judgment proceeded. This he did, showing the various matters which led him to the opinion that Debi Pershad was guilty of the offences charged.

Returning then to the fact of Mr. Wheeler taking home the papers, witness said the papers remained in the box and the box he thought in his dressing-room. He did not look at any of the papers until two or three days after the 21st October, and he then took all the papers from the box and placed them on a table in his study. He did this in the afternoon. The table was "smallish," and had a great many papers for writing on it, and also newspapers. He then re-numbered the pages of the judgment—all of them.

Mr. Howell: What was the last number?—I think it was 225.

Further witness said after numbering the papers he went out, leaving them on the table. At that time the judgment was in the brown cover marked "D. P.," and the cover was in a japanned paper tray on the table. Anyone in the room could have seen them at a glance. He did not return to the consideration of Debi Pershad's case, but the next morning, or the morning after that, when he went for the papers he could not find the cover or the judgment. The box was there, with some papers in the bottom of it, but the brown paper cover and the judgment were not there. He did not make a search then: he did not think anything about it on that occasion, as he thought he must have put it somewhere else. He had not then the idea it was lost; that did not occur to him. On the afternoon of the same day he went to the same table and looked through all the papers on the table and failed to find the cover or judgment. The papers were still loose when he left the judgment on the table: they had not been clipped together. He had never since then seen either the brown paper cover or the judgment. He found one half sheet the following day. The witness being shown the page exhibited said it was the first portion of his judgment. He found it on the same table under some papers. It was not in the tray, but under several papers "muddled up" on the table. He went on searching for the remainder of the judgment. He searched the whole of that room and other rooms; in several other tin boxes, and everywhere he could think of. At that time there were thousands of papers of different sorts about his house, in every room, on every table, on bedsteads, on chairs, in boxes, everywhere, in no order. He went on searching among these masses of papers, and also among hundreds on the floor.

Mr. Howell: But what were all these papers?—They were the accumulations of years—private papers.

By Mr. Kaye: It was not later than the 24th or 25th of October that he first missed the judgment.

After the luncheon adjournment, Mr. Wheeler said that the papers he had spoken of in his house were pamphlets, newspapers, manuscripts, notes, correspondence, bills, some receipts, and a whole host of papers of every sort; the whole house was a chaos of papers. When he found the first page of the judgment he concluded that when he put the judgment into the brown paper cover he accidentally left out one sheet. He was going out and he "shoved" the judgment into the cover. He thought the bearer in dusting the table had put other papers on the loose sheet. He did not look to see whether all the papers were there when he put them into the cover. He went on searching for the judgment—his last big search was after Mr. Justice Knox's order of the 13th November. Then he made a final big search; up to that time he had often looked for the judgment. His bearer had orders never to touch his papers: he used to touch them sometimes, but had strict orders not to. After his final big search he did not give up all hope of finding the judgment. He concluded it was gone, but still hoped he might find it. He determined that if he had not found it by the Christmas holidays he would go to Allahabad and report its loss. He did not report the loss of the judgment because he did not like to say he had lost it, because it implied carelessness on his part, which he did not like to publish through his office, and he was loath to admit the carelessness the loss of the judgment implied. He knew he would have to state the case at some time, and he had fixed the Christmas holidays as the limit; that was the reason why he did not comply with the orders of Mr. Justice Knox and the Chief Justice; it was for that reason he did not mention the loss to Mr. Bartlett and others at Jaunpur; it was for that reason he did not inform any of his officials.

After the opening of court on the 4th November, he remembered Rajkishore's verbal application in court referring to his previous application for copy. He replied in words to the effect that he was sorting the papers and when that was done he would send the papers to the office. He remembered another application by the same man when witness replied: "You seem to be in great hurry; when I have all the papers in order then they will be sent into the office and you will get your copy. You seem to think a judge is a sort of steam engine." Then all the pleaders smiled. He said that only by way of pleasantry and meant it to have reference to the pleader getting his copy.

By Mr. Howell: He could not remember the date of that application. It was some time later than the application he had previously mentioned.

In further answer to Mr. Strachey, Mr. Wheeler said he did not mean by that remark that he had not finished writing the judgment. He remembered making a statement about the judgment in November or December to the munsarim. The munsarim asked him for the judgment. Witness replied: "Some papers are missing, and also the others are in disorder; when the record is complete and in order it will be sent into the office, with the judgment, and not before." He did not on that or any occasion say to the munsarim words to the effect: "Some papers are missing, and when they are found I will write a judgment." He never said that or anything like it. He heard the munsarim's evidence on that point. It was utterly and absolutely false. At that time he kept a very tight hand on the munsarim. He issued several orders which changed the previous procedure in the office: and he had occasion to reprimand the munsarim very often. He had reprimanded him in his private room when the other chief clerks were present—the head clerk, the nazir, the second clerk and the registration clerk. He had reprimanded the munsarim for carelessness and disobedience: he very frequently disobeyed orders. He called for written explanations on several occasions: he several times spoke to the munsarim very severely and seriously at his own house. The munsarim took the reprimands in an off-hand, resentful manner, and witness had occasion to speak to him about his manner. The reprimands were not recorded, because he thought a Government official should keep a tight hand on subordinates without putting a black mark against them unless he was driven to it. He had never mentioned any of the reprimands to the magistrate, who had nothing to do with the judge's office. He kept a tight hand on the munsarim because he knew of the existence of the Kayasth clique in the civil courts. The munsarim was the head man of that clique. There was a Government Order on the subject of a number of men of the same caste, some of them related to one another, being together in the same office; the order was to prevent the formation of cliques. He meant to smash the clique. He wanted to have one or tw of the men transferred to other places.

The order Mr. Wheeler referred to was Circular order No. 4 of 1861 which, he said, he took to refer to members of the same caste as well as members of the same family.

Mr. Strachey then took the witness to the visit of Mr. Justice Straight to Jaunpur. The first subject discussed between them was about the holiday on the 16th December. Mr. Straight asked why the court was closed; he gave his explanation, and Mr. Straight said: "There is an end of that." The state of witness' file was then discussed, and next they came to Debi Pershad's case. After finishing about Debi Pershad's case, Mr. Straight said: "Now I'll sink the High Court Judge, and talk to you as an old friend." In the conversation, about Debi Pershad's case, Mr. Straight first recited the dates of the various steps in the case, and concluded by saying, "And you know you have never written a judgment in that case." Witness replied that he had. He was very angry. He certainly showed excitement and anger in his manner.

By Mr. Kaye: I was angry at Mr. Straight's assumption that I had not written a judgment: at his having commenced with an assertion on an assumption instead of questioning me. He showed a good deal of excitement himself.

Witness further said to Mr. Strachey that he told Mr. Straight it was a long and difficult case; the record was not one but manifold. Dealing with the case involved a comparison of statements scattered over various records. He told Mr. Straight that this method of comparison was the way in which he had treated the case, and that he commenced with a list of the witnesses and the dates when and the persons by whom they had been examined. He told Mr. Straight in detail how he had delivered the judgment, gave a description of the actual judgment, and generally gave him the same account he had given to-day. Mr. Straight asked him why he took the judgment home, and he gave him the explanation he had given the Commissioners. He did likewise when he was asked why he had not given the High Court an explanation. Mr. Straight asked why he did not re-write the judgment, and he replied: "How could I? I had written one judgment, which was delivered: that was the judgment; any second judgment would be no judgment at all." Mr. Straight asked him if he could account for its disappearance at all, and whether he thought it might have been stolen. Witness replied:—"Yes, of course, it may." Mr. Straight asked if he suspected any one, and witness replied, "I am not going to say I suspect any particular person. The judgment is lost and cannot be found." The whole interview lasted nearly two hours—well over an hour and a-half. The part about Debi Pershad occupied from three-quarters of an hour to an hour. After Mr. Straight said he was going to sink the High Court Judge they had a conversation about private and personal affairs. It was in that conversation Mr. Straight asked whether there were not decrees against him. He said yes, Mr. Straight asked whether they might not be executed. He said: "Yes, and a man came here the other day with one," and he told Mr. Straight the particulars. He mentioned that he believed there was a rule requiring decrees against Government servants to be reported. Mr. Straight said that was in his favour, and he would make a note of it. After that they continued to talk about his private affairs. When Mr. Straight left his court he certainly did not understand he regarded the statement about Debi Pershad as false. "I had not the shadow of the faintest idea that was so I understood Mr. Straight believed what I had said I say that postively and certainly." That was the idea in his mind when he wrote to Mr. Straight on the 18th December (inadvertently dated the 16th in the *Pioneer* of Sunday last) otherwise that letter would never have been written.

Mr. Wheeler added: "I do not wish for a moment, to suggest any breach of faith on Mr. Straight's part, but I say that that conversation occurred in the private part of the interview. When Mr. Straight said: "I must make a note of that" I leant across the table and said: "I don't want to insult you, Mr. Straight, but I protest against your taking a note of that." I considered the official interview had ended at that time.

Being taken then to the events subsequent to the interview, Mr. Wheeler said he continued under the belief his explanation had been accepted, till the morning of Christmas Day, when he opened the *Pioneer* and read an abstract of the judgment in the appeal of Debi Pershad. The witness then detailed what telegrams and letters he sent after reading the judgment. He said he did not file an affidavit because, after considering the matter and discussing it with one or two senior members of his service, he came to the conclusion that his affidavit would carry no more weight than his word, and "as I had been called a liar once, I did not want to be called it twice." He determined to take affidavits from everyone who knew anything about the delivery of judgment, and to lay them before the High Court, to that the Court should be confronted with them, and before the Government. He took two affidavits, but told the other men he would not take their affidavits while he was judge, so that it should not be said they were tainted. The two affidavits he took were from the munsarim and Hari Ram. He did that in the munsarim's case because, when he asked him, he denied he was in the court when judgment was given. Witness was so staggered at that, because he was perfectly certain the munsarim had been in the room, that he asked him to make affidavit at once. On the 12th January he gave over charge of his office, but did not take affidavits, because on the 13th he learned there was to be a Commission, and under those circumstances there would be no necessity. He had also been advised by members of his service and of the bar not to file affidavits before the High Court.

On the matter of the decree, Mr. Wheeler said Mr. McLeavy's object in the correspondence was to settle the decree, "either by paying up, or by giving some security instead of it." Mr. McLeavy never applied to him to transmit the case to the High Court. He never had any reason to suppose Mr. McLeavy wanted to transfer it. He was certain he did not wish it. When he saw McLeavy at Meerut towards the end of January he was angry at the High Court knowing anything about it. He pratically told witness he was a fool for having mentioned it to Mr. Straight.

The Court then adjourned, Mr. Wheeler's examination-in-chief being concluded.

The cross-examination of Mr. Wheeler by Mr. Reid was then commenced on Thursday. The witness stated that he believed he had the original of the letter from Government, to which his letter to Mr. Woodburn of September 24th was a reply.

Mr. Wheeler admitted that on or about the 19th September he received a letter in which it was said that the delay in the disposal of Debi Pershad's case could only be attributable to his confirmed habit of procrastination, and that he would be suspended if the case were not speedily disposed of. Mr. Wheeler added that it was put to him that the administration of justice in the district was hampered owing to the long time the case had occupied. He objected to the mention of suspension in the letter, and asked for a copy of an official report which was mentioned in the letter. Immediately on receipt of that letter he wrote to Mr. Woodburn, the letter of the 24th September, which had been put in, in which he expressed himself surprised and pained at the letter he had received.

He was not in the habit of immediately looking up the papers when he had finished working with them. Some part of the judgment was written on the 27th September—ten or twelve pages. Between the 27th September and the 17th of October the judgment was finished, with the exception of about a page and a half containing the finding and sentence, written on the 17th October. On the 16th October he checked certain dates in the record with the order sheet. That was done through Rameshar Dyal, who had the vernacular order sheets. Witness himself kept only the English record. The vernacular record remained with the reader, who had taken it down. The records of the lower court remained with witness. He did not know whether they were returned by the middle of December. He imagined they remained in the boxes till he handed all the papers over to the munsarim, on the 18th December. Witness kept them back intending to hand them all over together and take a receipt. There was no individual paper of special importance then with the record. He wished to get the receipt (which was not his practice) to preserve the entirety of all the papers connected with the three great cases in Jaunpur—the Sohni case, the Debi Pershad case, and the case against Mr. Nickels. He took a receipt from Mr. Moreland. He would have taken the receipt from the munsarim, or in his absence, the head clerk, who would return the papers to their respective offices. He was going to have a list made of all the papers in his possession. After the 21st October no steps were taken towards sorting out these papers, till after Mr. Straight's visit, beyond what he had said in cross-examination. The reason was that the judgment had disappeared. The papers he had then did not, he thought, refer to the Nickels' case. He did not return the papers referring to the Sohni case, but they were not wanted, as the case was over.

On the 17th October his judgment was as complete as it ever was except for the re-numbering of the pages after the 21st. He fixed the 17th October for the delivery of judgment, he believed four or five days before, to Tufail Ahmad. He did not recollect ordering the office to be present. He told the court Inspector to the best of his recollection he should give judgment on the 17th, and on the morning of that day he fixed the time at 4 o'clock. Tufail Ahmad's evidence conveyed no incorrect impression as far as it went, but the intimation given on the 17th that judgment would be delivered was not the first given. He believed he informed Government judgment would be given on the 17th, and about the same date he informed Tufail Ahmad the 17th was the date. He telegraphed to Government by way of answer to a letter or telegram from Mr. Benett or to the letter of the 7th October. He knew he notified to Government some three or four days beforehand that judgment would be given on the 17th. The officials were not there on the 17th. He took his judgment to the office on the 17th, it being then complete, but the pages were numbered 1, 2, 3, and so on in pencil. The judgment was in loose sheets in a brown paper cover. He also took Utmi's judgment to court on the 17th. He did not go to court on the 19th or 20th of October. He did not pass orders on those days because he was not well and the days were holidays. The Dasehra holidays were for Civil Court but Criminal Sessions were held and criminal appeals heard. There was no more reason than the state of his health why he should not have gone to court on the 19th or 20th than on the 21st.

Mr. Reid: Why didn't you number the pages on the 19th or 20th?—From the time I locked the box on the 17th, when I came away with the judgment, till I went to court on the 21st, I never touched the box or papers. I was not well during those days and didn't touch the judgment. Witness went on to say that all that had to be done to the judgment was to re-number the pages and possibly arrange some; a clerk could have done that. As a fact while he was laid up with the injury to his hands some letters were written by the head clerk, Jadub Chunder,—only on one occasion. He was quite capable of numbering those pages. Witness would never have dreamt of calling in the head clerk to handle the judgment before it was delivered. That was the reason why the work was not entrusted to the head clerk. He accepted the reader's statement that he read no papers in Debi Pershad's case to witness during the Moburrum holidays. His recollection was that on one or two occasions the reader read special isolated portions of the papers to him. The court Inspector read the papers in Ramzan's case on the 17th October and some others on a previous occasion. On the 21st he received a letter from the reader informing him Debi Pershad was in court. He had fixed no day on the 17th, but said: "Bring him up again" to the surety. He may have said "Monday:" but he could not swear. He was not in court half a minute, and was angry because no one was there.

Mr. Kaye: Now, Mr. Wheeler, do consider that well. We have it that the Government was pressing you, threatening to suspend you, and urging you to deliver that judgment. Here we have your statement that on the 17th October you had the judgment written ready to deliver, and we have the fact that it was not in any way delivered till the 21st October. Now surely you must see it is necessary for you to account for why, when you had it in your pocket so to speak, you did not between the 17th and the 21st deliver your judgment.

Mr. Reid: "Did you receive a warning from Government in June that this was your last chance of retrieving your official character?"

Mr. Wheeler asked to see the letter.

Mr. Strachey said it was not one in the list of which notice had been given, and he objected.

The Commissioners admitted a portion of the letter in which the warning was contained. It was dated June 11th, 1891, and was not addressed to Mr. Wheeler personally, and the only sentence read was; "Give him an intimation that this is the last opportunity of retrieving has official character, which will be afforded him."

Mr. Reid then asked: Do you still say you considered it was not of vital importance to you to get rid of this judgment as soon as possible?

Mr. Wheeler: I will say most emphatically that I understood I was under no apprehension of immediate suspension.

He had worked steadily at Debi Pershad's case and did not consider the matter was vital.

After signing the judgment he put the papers back into his box and locked it, and after that he had his conversation with Rajkishore. There was no other work to be done that day; it was a civil holiday, and he had no criminal work. All that remained to be done in Debi Pershad's case was to send the papers to the office. His reason for delaying sending the records into the office was he wanted to examine them, number the pages, and make a list of them, and then take a receipt for them. The judgment and all the record would have gone in together. What he had to do was more than five minutes' work: he had to number the 45 or 50 pages of the judgment, and to clip them. Speaking solely with reference to the judgment, witness said that sending it into the office that day would have accelerated copies being given. He did not open the box in which the judgment was on the 22nd. He believed one day intervened before he re-paged the judgment, and then he went out. He did not clip the judgment. He pushed the pages into the paper cover, and that into the tray, and went out. This was about half past five in the afternoon. The next day he missed the judgment, and looked for it. This was at the latest on the afternoon of the 25th. He then realised it was missing, and by the morning of the 26th he found two pages of the judgment. He did not set any servant or chaprassi to search; he allowed no chaprassis in his house. He suspected the judgment might have been stolen. He had had thefts in his house and his glass was broken. He suspected no one individual and dismissed no one. One of his servants was afterwards arrested for theft, and since then there had been no more thefts. The thief was evidently some one acquainted with all he did. He thought some one was stealing things. His only reason for locking up the papers was because Mr. Bartlett asked him to be specially careful, and after those special papers were gone he went on locking up the other papers in the same box. It never struck him the man who had been doing mischief and committing thefts would amuse himself by stealing or making away with the judgment. When he could not find the judgment he imagined it had been stolen. When various sums of money had disappeared from his house, he concluded they had been stolen. He reported these thefts, but did not report the loss of the judgment. No search was made at the office, because the judgment never got to the office.

After the 4th November there were several applications for copies of the judgment, but he never told any one the judgment was lost. He told Rajkishore he was sorting out papers, but he did not mean by that he was searching for the judgment. What he meant was, "I will sort them out;" meaning the record, as distinguished from the judgment. He would not swear to the exact words, but he implied the papers had not been sorted. They had not then been sorted. When he spoke of a judge not being a "railway engine" he made just a feeble joke, completely empty. He did not mean to imply that he had been at work on the judgment or papers. He had not the judgment, but he was unwilling to admit it publicly. He could not have said to Rajkishore: "I have pronounced judgment, what more do you want?" He would swear he did not. About the middle of November he came to the conclusion the judgment had gone. The Registrar of the High Court was an intimate friend of his, and Mr. Justice Straight he had known ever since he had been in India. He had no reason to think he would not be believed if he reported the loss of the judgment to the High Court. He did not reply to the High Court's letter of the 13th November, and did not then consider it his duty to make a reply. On the 25th November he received another letter. He thought then and now that he ought to have answered that letter. He certainly thought he would be greatly blamed for losing a judgment in that way. He blamed himself. It never struck him that if he was wanting to make people believe he had never written a judgment, he was taking the very course to make them think so. He searched for the judgment after the 25th November. He thought then the judgment had been stolen, but he went on hoping he might find it, and he was unwilling to report its disappearance.

He had up to the time of the interview never stated to the High Court or to Mr. Straight that he had written a judgment. Mr. Straight spoke in an excited manner and said, "You know you never wrote a judgment." "Those words are photographed in my memory, and I will swear to them absolutely. I am perfectly positive about them. Those words, and Mr. Straight' manners, so annoyed me that I asked if I might see Mr. Gray. I wanted to ask him if he had any objection to come into the room. I immediately said emphatically I had written a judgment."

The Court then adjourned.

## THE DECCAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT COMMISSION.

At Thursday's sitting of the Commission Mr. G. M. Gadre said:—I have come here as representative of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha. The Relief Act is partly a good Act. There are some objections to some of the provisions of the Act. I will tell the Commission what provisions of the Act may with advantage be applied to the whole of the Presidency. The conciliation system is a good system. The definition of the term "agriculturist" is not a good one. Section 12, 13 and 14 are not good sections in their entirety. The same is the case with section 22. The rest of the Act is good. The Act should be limited, I think, to cases in which the claim does not exceed Rs. 500. Sections 12, 13, and 14 are not just. In cases of large amounts the creditors lose a good deal by these provisions. Misrepresentation and fraud do not occur in large transactions between people who know one another. To subject them to this enquiry is, in my opinion, unnecessary, and the creditors are afraid. I approve of section 12 only in the case of suits below Rs. 500 in value. The special circumstances under which compound interest may be allowed are not stated in section 13, but are left to the discretion of the judge. There should be a rule. I think compound interest ought to be allowed where the rate of interest is low. With reference to compound interest I say that the terms agreed upon by the parties should be enforced. There should also be a rule regarding deducting interest. There should be a rate fixed below which the Courts should not be allowed to reduce the interest. For mortgages I should fix the limit of interest at 12 per cent and would allow compound interest on it. On unsecured bounds I should allow interest from 18 to 24 per cent. 18 per cent. should be the minimum. These rates are the rates generally adopted by the Courts in deciding cases under the Act. In this respect I approve of the action of the Courts. I disapprove of section 22 which exempts land from sale in execution of a mere money decree. This provision will interfere with the whole trade of the country. There should be a provision to the effect that for a person to come under the Act at all he must be an agriculturist at the time he makes the transaction. I approve of the Conciliation system. I approve of the system of revision. I approve of section 7 enforcing the attendaunce of the defendant. On the whole the Act must have benefited the agriculturists. They have been able under this Act to redeem their lands which had been mortgaged for a long time. The money-lending classes have suffered to a corresponding extent. The sowcars and the ryots are not now as friendly with each other as formerly. The ryots and sowcars in Khandeish and Nasik are on better terms than they are in the Deccan districts. I have a good deal of land in this district. I am a pleader. I also lend money. I practise in the sub-Judge's Court in the City. My village is some 28 miles from Poona. I have large money dealings with people in my village. I have lost a good deal under the Act. The present system of registration causes much inconvenience. I approve of the limitation provisions of the Act. I would make the long period of limitation as prescribed in the Act general. If registration was done away with, those agriculturists who cannot read or write will suffer. Many bonds were not forged before, More bonds would be fabricated now if registration were done away with owing to the bitter feeling between the two classes. I approve of the instalment system, provided interest is allowed on the instalments. The Poona sub-Judge's Court now awards interest on instalments at the rate of 6 per cent. The Small Causes Court does not award interest on instalments. I approve of the village munsiff system and think it would be advisable to extend the system.

The Commission reassembled at 11 a.m., on Friday. Mr. Hart-Davies, C.S., examined by Mr. Neill, said:—I was for six years, from 1879 to 1885, in charge of the encumbered estates of the Jahgirdars and the larger Zemindars in Sind who paid more than Rs. 300 a year. I had about 450 states under my charge, the total amount of debts being 38 lakhs. Some estates had an income of a couple of lakhs a year. Others had much smaller incomes. It was a very drastic system that was introduced to relieve those encumbered estates. We cut down the debts under severer rules and more largely than under the Relief Act. If no accounts were produced at all for instance, I rejected the debt altogether unless the sum was admitted, and if the first principal was not satisfactorily proved I cut it down 50 per cent. and if the accounts were not satisfactory I would give no interest at all. Under the rules made by the Commissioner I could give 9 per cent. interest. The rules were sanctioned by Government. I suppose I could have given a higher rate of interest if I chose. I had a certain amount of discretion. The effect of this system of working was that the total debt of about 38 lakhs was reduced by one-half, and then I got rid of a great deal more by offering ready money which I could from the Government Treasury. This got rid of 25 per cent. of the other half. I thus got rid of five-eighths of the debt. The income came in regularly from the estates which I used to lease out. The Act allowed me to pay the creditors just when I could. The parties could not sue. They had to receive as I chose to give them. There were 3 Acts passed (The Sind Encumbered Estates Act). I only took charge of those estates whose assessment was not less than Rs. 300 a year and all jaghirdars. I cannot say what proportion these 38 lakhs was to the total assessment on all the estates I had charge of. Some of the estates—a few—are not clear yet of debt. Before I left Sind almost all the large estates had been paid off, and as there were only a few small ones left they could not afford to pay for my managing the estate. They had to get cheaper management. Some of the estates I gave up as utterly hopeless. The seasons are very capricious in Sind. The main reason of all this indebtedness was the recklessness of the people, and having to pay their assessment regularly in ready money. It was very difficult to get remissions. I had to get remissions to the extent of a lakh and a half. I asked for more but could not get it. If the total amount produce was double the assessment, no remission could be granted. That was the rule in Sind, and was hardly a fair one. What I was always urging on the Commissioner was that if a man did not cultivate his land he should not be required to pay assessment. When the land was cultivated or not the man would have to pay once in three years, but it the land was fallow two years and cultivable one year he had to pay assessment for one year in three. The money-lenders in Sind were almost all Hindus. They usually lent money at rates varying from 15 to 36 per cent. and sometimes up to 60 percent. I had some claims which were almost all interest. There was a claim of Rs. 20,000 against one man whose land only fetched Rs. 400 a year. The sum had grown early with the enormous interest charged. Bonds were generally taken from the debtors by the money-lenders and frequently renewed. If these bonds alone were produced without any accounts I could disallow the claim altogether. The Government thought these old families in Sind who were really the back bone of the people were being ousted from the land and a revolutionary measure had to be adopted to save them. The creditors did not complain very much. In trying a case, I always first attempted to bring about a fair compromise. In half the claims there was thus a compromise between the parties brought about. The rules if applied strictly were really very drastic. I did not disallow very many claims because no accounts were produced. Some estates had to be given up because I could not settle the debts. This was owing mainly to be obstinacy of the creditors. I found that even after reducing the debt in the way I did, there was not enough in the estate to pay off the claims. I should say I gave up about 30 estates as being hopeless. These cases were left to the ordinary law and the creditors could therefore sell them up. When the debt on the estates I had under my management were cleared the estate was handed back to the owner, who could not encumber the lands with mortgage beyond their own lives. He could, however, sell outright. I have heard that most of these estates which were cleared have gone back into debt. They complained of our system of justice and we gave them a chance. I do not think Government is likely to repeat the experiment in the case of these zemindars of Sind. I should say about half the number we assisted were permanently benefited. These men are politically of importance in Sind. They are the backbone of the people and are very much respected and looked up to. The irrigation in Sind is now better than it was. I would never have a special act like that for a sturdy body of men, but I would have a general Act on the lines of Chapter III. of the Relief Act. The men should not be liable to imprisonment, his lands should not be attached in execution of money decrees, and there should be an opportunity of ascertaining the exact sum lent and allowing only reasonable interest thereon. I should apply these rules generally to all agriculturists and would have no difference made in any particular districts. The actual cultivators in Sind get half or a third of the produce of the lands they cultivate for the zemindars. They are the actual masters of the situation. Sind is a thinly populated country. The zemindar himself takes ⅓ two-thirds. He pays the assessment, pays for seed, &c. There is no special Act necessary for Sind apart from any other province. What is really wanted is the power to always go behind the bond. This would give the agriculturist a chance. The zemindars are vehemently opposed to parting with their lands. There should be some sort of general rule to admit of the actual principal being ascertained. I do not think it was unfair to adopt the "half-principal half-interest" rule where there was a doubt about the actual sum advanced on a bond. What we want to stop is long debts hanging on and hanging on; the debtor really does not know how he stands. On account of their stupidity and the political danger of removing them from the soil, the agriculturist require to be specially protected. I am in favour of some kind of exceptional treatment of the agriculturists and land-holders. I should not prevent a man from selling his land. I think the extension of the principles underlying chapter III. would satisfy the zemindars in Sind. Sind is a very rich country. One good year makes up for several bad seasons. In one year I paid off a lakh and a half of Government assessment which was overdue. The zemindars in Sind ought really not to want very much money to borrow. One good season would set him on his legs for three bad ones. The revenue system is not sufficiently elastic. I should have a very much freer system of suspensions of revenue. It would be a workable system to hold over the payment of revenue in bad years and insist on full payment of arrears in good years. The Sind Act itself had no rules regarding the enquiry into the past history of a transaction. The Commissioner made the rules. The ryot objects to the Court selling his land; but he would scarcely resist the Court putting the creditor in possession of the land, which the ryot himself had sold. But the ryot is naturally reluctant to part with his lands. After reducing the rent I allowed 5 or 6 per cent. interest and then gave the creditor the choice of taking a reasonable part as ready money in payment of the whole, or of waiting to be paid off from the surplus of the estates after paying the revenue. The dates for the collection of Government assessment in Sind are properly and reasonably fixed. If the zemindars in Sind have not profited by the first chance given them it is hardly likely they would profit by any further chance. I do not think the Sind zemindars borrowed when their estates were being managed for them.

Rao Bahadur V. B. Vadekar said:—I have been a Deputy Collector for 8 years. Prior to that I was a Mamalatdar for 5 years. For 6 years I served as Deputy Collector in Sholapur and Nagar. Before that I was in the Khandeish District. I have noticed a vast difference between the ryots of Khandeish and the ryots of the Sholapur and Nagar Districts. The ryots of Khandeish were better off. That was in 1883. The ryots there were not much indebted. This was owing to the richness of the soil and the good seasons. In 1883 the ryots in Sholapur and Nagar were much in debt; their debt is not so much now. We judge of their indebtedness by the ease with which they pay their assessment. Now there is not much occasion to enforce severe measures to recover revenue. The Relief Act has had the effect of enabling the ryots to clear off their old debts. My private information is that the ryots have got clear of almost all their old debts. The provisions regarding the exemption from attachment of unmortgaged lands, the power to reduce extortionate interest, and the empowering of Courts to award payment by instalments have done much good. The sowcars now have less confidence in the ryots than they used to have, and the ryots now try to avoid borrowing money as much as possible. I cannot say that there is ill-feeling between them. The ryots cannot do without borrowing, but they go less to sowcars now than before; they borrow from other agriculturists. Some have become prudent enough to lay by in good seasons to meet difficult times. Sowcars are now less disposed to lend money to agriculturists. I recently made special enquiries into the indebtedness of the ryots and I found from 5 to 10 per cent. of the ryots absolutely free from debt. The others owed more or less; they were all new debts, and for small amounts. I, therefore, say that the agriculturist has to borrow; he cannot do without borrowing. I made these special enquiries in two villages. The agriculturist now has time to reap his corp and sell it before his assessment falls due. The jowari crop will be cut and in the market by the 10th March, and the bajari crop will be in the Market in December. Mostly the ryots take the grain to the Taluka bazaar and sell it themselves. This has been the practice to my knowledge since 1883. The ryots are not compelled, therefore, to borrow the money to pay the assessment. The ryots now find it harder for them to borrow money; they find it difficult to get any one who will lend them money. The rate of interest has gone down a little I think. Before the Act came into force the rate of interest used to be 36 per cent. usually. Now it varies from 18 to 24 per cent. I have not come across cases of late in which the rate of interest charged was 36 per cent. The ryots generally now find it difficult to borrow. They usually borrow on mortgages. They also pass deeds of sale, but my information is that these are only ostensible sales, but are really mortgages, the understanding being that the land will be given back when the loan is repaid. More money is borrowed on mortgages now than on mere bonds. I have heard complaints against the system of registration under the Act. The people complain that the system involves unnecessary expense and trouble. It also causes delay. I think the complaints are well founded, but I would retain registration, as it is a protection against forgery. There would be more chance of forgery if there was no registration. People do sometimes get money now without passing any bond at all. I cannot say that the village registrars are above temptation. They are low paid officials. Less money is now borrowed than there used to be. The ryot generally may get on without borrowing money. He borrows chiefly for marriage expenses, and for the support of his household if he has a large family. When the season is below the average the ryot is compelled to borrow. He hopes for a good year to enable him to pay off his debt. The ryots take advances now freely from Government for improvements on their lands, such as digging wells, &c. Last year I had Rs. 3,000 at my disposal for advancing to ryots for improvements in the three talukas which are in my charge. I have distributed the whole of this amount and did not consider it necessary to apply for a larger grant. One agriculturist lending to another agriculturist charges only 6 per cent. which is the same interest which Government charges for advances. I have heard so. Every place has to be visited and the Mamlatdar has to satisfy himself of the solvency of the applicant and the *bona fides* of the application before a Government advance is made. Sometimes, but only rarely, an advance is made on personal security only. I approve of the Act altogether. I think it is a good Act. The provisions I have referred to are wholesome. Conciliation system is a very good system if worked well. It is worked well now and is popular in the Nagar District. If it was not necessary to go before a Conciliator before going to Court I think the people would still go before Conciliators. The people often do not attend when summoned by a Conciliator because of their utter ignorance. To some extent the people sometimes go to a respectable man in the village and have their disputes settled without rushing into Court. Some of the conciliators appointed do not command the respect of the people; the conciliators who are appointed are not always people of influence. The sowcars do not lend as much money as they used to. I have found villages where the people are practically free from debt, while in villages close by the people are heavily in debt. It is not recognised as part of my duties that I should enquire into the indebtedness of the people. In 1888 when I was in Nagar the crops were not more than usual below average. There was nothing like distress that year. I think the ryot has become more wise and does not like to borrow much. I have had no cases of attacks or assaults on money-lenders. I believe that land auctioned for arrears of revenue fetches its full value. The people have no reason to complain of the want of notice of these sales. Agriculturists now spend less money on marriages, &c., than before. More agriculturists lend money now than before.

Rao Saheb L. M. Deshpande examined said:—The Act in itself is a popular Act with the agriculturists, but it is not very popular with the sowcars. The people are now beginning to understand their position better, and there is not that bitter feeling now existing which there was when the Act was first introduced. In my opinion the Act has had a good effect. I do not think the Act will deter the ryots from incurring debt, but it has certainly reduced their load of old debts; The terms for lending money now are not as heavy as the used to be; the rate of interest charged is less, for the sowcars know they cannot get a high rate through the Court. The sowcars are gradually adopting adjudicated by the Courts. I hear that sections 12 and 13 of the Act are now being nullified. The sowcars are beginning to take to falsifying accounts to meet the requirements of these sections. I generally approve of sections 7 of the Act which enforce the attendance of the defendant. The power to order payment by instalments gives good relief. I think it is advisable to retain all the provisions of the conciliation system, but it is important to have good men as conciliators. It has proved a failure in some cases owing to the bad selection. Better men might have been appointed and could have been appointed. I should have all Government pensioners conciliators. The conciliation system has not been as successful as it might have been. Borrowing is still possible for the ryot when he wants to. He borrows chiefly for domestic purposes, marriages, &c., and to pay Government assessment in bad years. They generally hope to pay off the debt when a good year comes round. The procedure for obtaining advances from Government is rather cumbrous, and hence the people do not take very great advantage of such advances. I think the procedure may be simplified to induce agriculturists generally to obtain advances from Government. The present procedure causes a long delay.

Rao Saheb A. V. Purohit said:—I am Sub-Judge in the Ahmednagar District. I have been a Sub-Judge for 12 years. I have been three years in Nagar. Prior to this I was in Khandeish, Tanna and Ratnagiri. All the lands in Tanna are taken up by the Parsees. I came to Nagar to work the Relief Act. The Relief Act introduced several changes in procedure, which there is no difficulty in giving effect to. The sowcar when he sues on a bond now sues only for the principal where the bond is an old debt where he could not get beyond a certain point and where he thought there must have been previous transactions, he adopted the practise of assuming half principle and half interest. In my taluka many of the conciliators are creditors themselves. I do not think many good men could be found. There are not a sufficient number of good men in my taluka to make a good selection from. The system is good, but owing to the want of proper men there is a difficulty in working the system. I am myself a conciliator. Before myself as a conciliator the parties have never come to an agreement. I had to decide the cases as Sub-Judge. The system of revision is a good one, but appeal is just as good. 24 per cent. is the ordinary rate of interest charged on money bonds in suits which come before me. The same rate prevails in Tanna. Occasionally bonds come before me in which the interest was half an anna per rupee per month. I have had many suits brought before me on mortgage bonds executed since the Act was passed. The interest charged in these bonds was generally 18 or 24 per cent. Standing crops are attached and sold by the Judge, and not by the Collector. The costs of attachment are prohibitive.

Rao Saheb M. V. Kathvate said:—I am a Sub-Judge in the Ahmednagar District. I have been a Sub-Judge for nearly 10 years. I have always been in the Nagar District. In the last ten years I have noticed a difference in the condition of the agriculturists in the Nager District. They are much better off now. I was in Ahmedabad before I came to Nagar, my native place is in the Satara District. I think the Relief Act has greatly tended to produce this better state of things. It has freed the ryots to a large extent from the power of the money-lenders; their debts are reduced, and the debts now remaining are not recovered with such vigour as before. The most useful section in the Act are the sections exempting land and person from attachment. This has done the most good. The power of granting instalments and the taking of an account have done much good.

The Conciliation system has been useful in cutting down the costs of litigation, and has prevented a bitter feeling being engendered. The system is not as popular as it used to be as debtors are unwilling to have decrees made against them. The system is not unpopular. If the Conciliators were empowered to enforce the attendance of defendants it would not be a popular thing with the debtor class. I do not think there would be any applications to conciliators at all if it was not necessary to go before a conciliator before going to Court. I am in favour of giving certain Conciliators the power to enforce defendant's witnesses, but only in the case of really good men. There are not many such good men available in every district. I have sometimes to file an agreement made before a Conciliator of which I do not approve but only in a very few cases indeed. The Conciliation system requires to be strictly scrutinised especially in small places where sufficiently reliable men cannot be obtained as Conciliators. The revisional system has worked well, but there is no necessity for this revisional system now. Appeal would do as well. There is a disadvatage in having two periods of limitation, one agriculturists, and the other for non-agriculturists, would have one uniform periods say 6 years' suits on simple money bonds increased largely from 1882 to 1887. They then began to decrease, and now this year they are beginning to increase again.—*Deccan Herald.*

## COMMERCIAL NOTES.

[*From the Home Papers.*]

At a recent meeting of the directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, the question of endorsing the acceptance of the York-Antwerp Rules (Liverpool Conference), 1890, upon the Manchester bill of lading form, 1887, was reported upon affirmatively by the original signatories on behalf of the Chamber to that document, to whom the question had been referred. The endorsement was therefore sanctioned by the board. In the report of the signatories it was stated that this form is free from the objections recently brought by bankers and others against certain clauses included in some forms of bills of lading used in the Eastern trade. It was also pointed out that even yet there are merchants exporting goods to India who accept bills of lading in which the goods are described as in "apparent" good order and condition, in which the vessel is allowed to call at any port and at any time, and by which the owners of the vessel claim to have a lien for unpaid freights. It was also suggested that such clauses as these should be strenuously resisted by Manchester merchants and underwriters.

In the annual report of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce there is the following reference to Indian Railway Extension:—The importance of extending in India as rapidly as possible the advantages of railway communication has long been impressed upon the minds of those who, in past years, have had the responsibility of directing the action of this Chamber and the present Board has sought to give support to this movement as opportunity has arisen. An official report upon "the Shan Hills Railway Surveys, 1889-90," was considered in June last, and although the surveys and estimate of cost and probable traffic were not throughout so complete and precise as might have been desired, the board regarded them as sufficient to warrant an appeal to India Office in favour of constructing a line from Mandalay to Kunlon Ferry, close to the boundary of China. Occasion was taken at the same time to represent to the Secretary of State in Council "the urgent necessity, in the interests of India, as well as of the trade between the Empire and the United Kingdom, of extending the railway system of India generally." The wisdom of granting facilities for the action of private enterprise in this matter was especially commended. A reply was received stating that a copy of the Chamber's letter would be forwarded for the consideration of the Government of India, and that a decision with regard to the particular scheme in question could only be arrived at after careful examination and inquiry. Since the receipt of this answer it has been officially announced that a more exact survey of the proposed route to Kunlon Ferry is to be made, with an especial view to determining the nature and extent of its physical difficulties, concernig which there is at present a lack of precise information.

In an instructive letter which appears in the current number of the "Economist," Mr. Henry Hucks Gibbs clears up a point on which there is much misunderstanding in connection with the proposed holding of a silver reserve in the bank of England. The "Economist" argued in its previous issue that in such an event the United States would be "only too ready" to exchange their silver for gold, and, further, that "the Bank of England itself showed that the system was disadvantages, for from 1853 onwards it discontinued its purchases of silver, though no legislation adverse to silver had taken place and a bimetallic "regime was in full force." Writing as a director of the bank of England for forty years, "with full knowledge of events," Mr. Gibbs conclusively refutes both arguments. He points out that the bank never did, and never will, pay the mint price for silver any more than it pays the mint price for gold. Its price for silver during the free coinage period was 59½d. the equivalent at the French mint ratio of 77s. 9d., the bank's price for gold, both prices being below the mint prices. The discontinuance of the bank purchases of silver in 1853 is explained by Mr Gibbs as follows:—"Our (the bank) price was 59½d. for silver in 1853, as it had been before; but from 1853 to 1872, the demand for India being great the market price of silver was never lower than 60d. in London. It was not then that we would not buy, but that nobody would sell to us. In 1872 and onwards the market price fell, so that purchases would have been possible; but though there was a proposal that we should buy, the Court saw that the safeguard of the open mint, on which Peel and their predecessors had relied, was gone or going, and they prudently held their hands." Mr. Gibbs further illustrates the argument by a suggestion of what may happen if Austria should determine to adopt a gold standard and set about collecting £20,000,000 in gold. "How much gold," he asks, "do you think would come into the bank for purchase? Our price is 77s. 9d., and for all that would come here Austria would offer a trifle beyond this, and it would 'pass by' us. It is no new thing; it has happened often before, but not on so great a scale. Nor is it a new thing that as much as possible of that which is coming should be intercepted at Brindisi or elsewhere. The primary result would be that we should buy none. Would our future historian describe our action, or inaction, by saying that 'purchases were discontinued by the bank because they were found to be disadvantageous?' Meanwhile the drain would go on; 'helpless England' would have to give gold to him that asked of her, if only he had a balance against which to draw. The bank, indeed, would have a resource of the continued rise of the rate of discount, but commerce and mannfactures would suffer in the process and I don't contemplate with any satisfaction a renewal of the 'struggle for gold.'"

Mr. Gibbs applies the argument to the assertion that the United States would exchange its silver for the gold in the bank of England in the event of a re-opening of the American and European mints to the white metal and the putting in operation of the silver cause in the Bank Act. Under the hypothesis of the re-establishment of the joint standard at, say the 15½ to 1 ratio silver would be worth in the United States 60d. an ounce at least, and it sent to the bank of England it would only fetch 59½d., less the cost ef sending it. It is curious, in a brief editorial comment appended to Mr. Gibb's present letter the "Economist" makes no fewer than four mistakes. Mr. Gibbs is quoted as assuming the marketable stock of silver in the United States as 7,500,000 ounces; whereas in his letter Mr. Gibbs, in accordance with recent telegrams in the "Times" assumes the stock to be only 3,500,000 ounces. The amount of this stock is of very serious importance to the trade of Lancashire and its steady decline in quantity indicated by the lower figures is one of the main facts in Mr. Gibbs's argument. It is therefore reasonable to expect accuracy from a journal of the position of the "Economist" when discussing a question of such gravity. In the the next place the "Economist" states that the silver clause in the Bank Act is both enabling and restrictive." It is historically certain that the clause was restrictive, merely the bank having always previously held silver except during the suspension of specie payments and obviously it did not require to be "enabled" to do what it had always done. Thirdly, the "Economist" defends its allusion to the "collapse" of the Latin Union as the "natural" use of the term in the connection, but it cannot be right in any connection to apply the word to a union which still exists for the purpose for which it was established. Finally, the "Economist" asserts that the Americans have "more silver and less gold than is needed." Were this the case gold would be at a premium in the American silver currency but all observers who are familiar with the facts of American currency know that there is no such premium and that there is abundance of gold in the United States. Indeed, not only have we the recent declaration of the Secretary of the American Treasury on the subject, but a significant proof of the economic genuineness of the demand for silver or its representative paper is the circumstance that it was the issue of certificate of smaller denomination than had previously been offered which resulted in an almost incredibly short space of time in the practical absorption of the accumulated balance of Bland dollars previously unrepresented in the active circulation.

There can be little doubt that the rumours with respect to the proposed adoption of the gold standard by Austria-Hungary, coupled with the idea that she would begin to sell her silver currency, have been an influence in depressing the price of silver in the London market. We pointed out some time since, in a review of the whole question, that it would be impossible for Austria-Hungary to sell her silver or to effect resumption in that way; and a few days ago we called attention to the fact that in Vienna financial circles the whole question is tbeing regarded with much indifference, as it felt here that so many preliminary points have to be settled before anything like definite action can be taken that a considerable time must elapse before the proposed change need be dealt with as a practical matter. We have also pointed out that during the current month Austria-Hungary is charging a lower gold premium on Customs duties paid in silver than was charged some time ago when the gold price of the white metal was higher than it is to-day, a fact which certainly does not suggest a desire to get rid of the silver. We now quote the following from the "Daily News" of yesterday:—"Anything more gratuitously inconvenient to the money market and more disturbing to the whole financial system than the demand for gold by a great country like Austria-Hungary could not well be imagined. It is an unfortunte operation to be proposed deliberately and in cold blood. The representations made have had so much influence as to induce the Government of Austria to give formal assurance to-day, both to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and to the Governor of the bank of England, that if the loan is syndicated the proceeds shall not be taken in gold at any inconvenient moments, nor without such due notice to enable the collecting agents to pick it up by degress, and it will not be drawn from the bank of England. Moreover, it is now beyond doubt that the silver which Austria has in hand will be retained for re-mintage, and not sold on the bullion market. In other words, the operation will be put through gently if at all. There will be no peremptory order for gold as from a Commander-in-Chief of the German army: the experience of 1872 to 1874, when the German Government took gold from London inconsiderately, having put responsible bankers up in arms against any danger of the kind. Neither Paris nor London is in a position to undertake the loan just now, and it is even doubted whether the good offices of the German Government would induce Continental bankers to guarantee its success." Meanwhile the interests of the Lancashire cotton trade have been very adversely affected by doubts as to what a foreign Power like Austria-Hungary will do in this matter. Our Eastern trade and our credit system are apparently not merely at the mercy of currency legislation in the United States, but in Austria-Hungary also.

The complete American trade returns for 1891 show a very large increase in the exports, as might be expected, the total declared value being $970.506,282, as compared with $845,999,603 in 1890 and $814,154,864 in 1889. The expansion last year is, of course, mainly due to the exports of breadstuffs, which show an increase in value of $90,000,000, or more than 60 per cent, as against 1890. The exports of raw cotton show an increase of $22,000,000 in declared value. The imports show a relatively slight increase against 1890, but it is explained that the amount was much swelled in 1890 by increased imports in anticipation of the new tariff; the fact that last year's total shows a further increase seems, therefore, encouraging. But we must allow for abnormal imports of tinplates last year in anticipation of the new duty imposed on July 1, and also for the value added to the declarations by the inclusion of packing materials, as required by the M'Kinley Act, and also for increased imports of coffee and sugar, which were placed on the free list. Making these allowances, a decrease in the value of the other articles imported to the extent of $50,000,000 is estimated. The following table shows the growth of both the export and the import trade of the United States during the last twenty-one years:—

| | Exports. $ | Imports. $ |
|---|---|---|
| 1870 | 403,586,010 | 461,132,058 |
| 1875 | 510,947,422 | 503,152,936 |
| 1880 | 889,683,422 | 696,897,176 |
| 1881 | 833,549,127 | 670,209,448 |
| 1882 | 767,981,946 | 752,843,507 |
| 1883 | 795,209 316 | 687,066,216 |
| 1884 | 749,366,428 | 629,261,860 |
| 1885 | 688,249,798 | 587,868,673 |
| 1886 | 713,404,021 | 663,429,189 |
| 1887 | 715,301,044 | 708,818,478 |
| 1888 | 691,760,743 | 725,202,714 |
| 1889 | 827,106,347 | 770,526,484 |
| 1890 | 857,502,548 | 823,397,726 |
| 1891 | 970,506,282 | 828,312,646 |

It appears that Colombia has its currency question, which is being seriously discussed, various plans being proposed for putting the monetary system on a more substantial basis, especially the National bank notes, which form the principal money of the country, and being quoted at a considerable discount, "tend to drive the silver to other markets." Paper money was resorted to in Colombia in 1885 as a means of relieving a severe mercantile crisis caused by the effects of civil war and a heavy decline in the price of quinine and other Colombian products, which caused an inequality in the commercial exchanges that had to be adjusted by the exportation of silver. Paper money was issued through a National bank. In recent years the exports of Colombia have increased in such considerable proportions that it is believed that a favourable time has arrived to declare the National bank notes redeemable in standard silver coin on presentation. It is claimed that though there is not the money on hand to redeem all the notes should they be presented at once there is sufficient to redeem such as will probably be presented during the first excitement, and that the Government can secure silver as it may be required.

In its annual statement relating to the New England cotton mills the Fall River "Herald" shows that 44 out of 46 comapnies outside of Fall River, with a total capital of $55,650,000, declared dividends in 1891, the average rate being 7·11 per cent. On the other hand, 34 companies at Fall River, with an aggregate capital of $19,578,000, paid only 4·66 per cent. This difference is ascribed to two causes. While the Fall River mills run on regular counts of print cloth, generally 64 by 64's, the New England mills weave fancy goods and odd counts of prints. The latter class of goods has met with ready sale, while the former has been depressed during 1891. Moreover, the higher average capital of the New England mills has enabled them to equalise dividends in bad and good years, which the Fall River mills, with less than half the average capital, have not done either on account of the lack of capital or because of the difference in policy pursued.

The balance-sheets of the German cotton spinning and weaving companies continue to indicate a decrease of prosperity last year. That of the Kolbermoor Spinning Company (Augsburg) shows a loss of about £7,500, and the dividend declared by the Kempten Spinning and Weaving Company is at the rate of 6¾ per cent. as against 12½ per cent. for 1890.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 nearly new upright pianoforte, in good order.
1 Semi-grand Pianoforte, by J. Broadwood and Sons.
1 double door Chubb's safe.
176 drums boiled oil.
25 cases Beck and Co. Brewery beer in pints.
15 do. Pilsener beer in bottles.
10 do. do. do. in pints.
25 dozen Shiras wine.
1 case containing fancy goods.

On account and at the risk of Hajee Adam Latiff, the defaulting indentor—
2 casks earthenware, toys, ex s. s. Europa.
On account and at the risk of Esmall Hoosein.
F F& Co—1894—3798—1 case Rottgen's cutlery.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mohunlal Tullockchund—
8 cases white jacconets, 37½-38 by 18 yards.
4 cases white nansooks, do. do.
1 case white jaconets do. do.
On account and at the risk of Pudumsey Hurry—
1 bale grey bordered shirtings, 34 in. 37½-38 yards.

AT 2 P. M.

1 new victoria, with spring cushion.
1 handsome double-seated brougham.
1 handsome open carriage, in good order.
1 handsome small landau.
1 new office shigram.
1 strong dog-cart.
1 bamboo cart.
1 open carriage with a strong bay horse and harness.
1 strong bay Australian horse.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

EXSHAW'S BRANDY FOR SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

Ex s.s. Rome.

30 boxes each 1 dozen John Exshaw's No. 1 Brandy, in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF A CORRUGATED ROOFED SHED.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, by order of Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes & Co—The materials of a shed built of teakwood with corrugated iron roof, from 80 to 85 feet in length, and from 35 to 36 feet in breadth and 2 small sheds.

SALE OF COAL TAR.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Victoria Dock.

Ex. s. s. R. Rubattino.

On account and at the risk of Abdoolally Moosajee—
111 barrels coal tar.
On account and at the risk of Hassumbhai Noorbhai and Tyebjee Esmaljee.
200 barrels coal tar.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BOILER FOR SALE.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 9th inst., at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises of the Colaba Press Company, Colaba.

One Galloway oval flue W. I. Boiler, single revetted, with steam doom, 25' 9" in length and 7" diameter, 3 rows of Galloway's tubes, containing 8 tubes in a row and 4 pockets, crown plate 3-8" and shell plate ½" in thickness.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE FALKLAND ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 10th inst., at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, Adamjee Moolla Hussonally and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Gangaram Chinnoojee Vanjari, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 19th day of December 1890, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of Fazundaree ground, containing by admeasurement 193 and five-ninths square yards or thereabouts, being a portion of a piece of Fazundaree ground, containing by admeasurement 319 and seven-ninths square yards, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the southern side of Falkland Road, otherwise called Duncan Road, known in the registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of several tenants of the said Gungaram Chinnoojee Vanjari, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D ward No. 2177, and street Nos. 198 to 206, and bounded on the east by the property of Dhunbai, widow of Parsee Rustomjee, on the west by the property of Khoja Hassum Purdhan, on the north by Falkland Road aforesaid, and on the south by the property of Bawa Sunkerdas Gopaldas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT WORLEE.

Owned by the late Mr. Henry Cleveland and known as

1.—"CLEVELAND Bunder.
2.—"Flag Staff Hill."

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will offer for sale by Public Auction, on the Cleveland Bunder, at Worlee, unless previously disposed of by private contract, the abovenamed properties in two lots, by order of the widow of the deceased—

LOT 1.—About 50,000 square yards of reclaimed ground, including land along the creek reserved as a bunder for landing and shipment of the following classes of goods only:—

Fresh fish, fishing nets, firewood, cadjans, batty, chunam, hay, straw, dry fish, tiles, bricks, clay, earth, coals, fishing stakes, bamboos, bark baskets (empty), coke (loose), earthen pots, fruits (loose), hides (loose), kanker, limestone, oilcakes (loose) rafters, sand, stones, vegetables from and to Indian ports and goods to and from Customs Ports by native craft only except dutiable and restricted goods.

(This lot will include the bunder rights of the owner.)

LOT 2.—The unsold portion of Flagstaff Hill, about 37,000 square yards, subject to certain rights of way over the private roads.

The ground is free of rent.

For further particulars apply to Mr. Jamsetjee Pestonjee Randaria, care of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, March 7, 1892.

### BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARLS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of Abdoola bin Ahmed Minabi and on account and risk of Motichand Harakhchand.

1 parcel fine pearls.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable vacant pieces of land with chawls, &c., suitable for erecting mills, residences, or bungalows, situated at Parel Road, next to the Chinchpoogly Fire Brigade Station, and a little further from the Great Eastern S. and W. Co. Mills.

Under instructions from the Commissioner, High Court, (Suit No. 504 of 1885, Ranibai vs. Thaker Munjee Khetsey and another), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, and the following days, at 5-30 p.m. each day until the whole is disposed of, put up for sale by Public Auction, the whole of the very valuable land containing 18,900 square yards in 36 separate lots.

For further particulars and catalogue of the conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF HOTEL FURNITURE.

On THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Elphinstone Circle, Fort, next to Messrs. Wallace and Co.'s old office, the whole of the Gaiety Hotel furniture, consisting of teak and blackwood furniture plated, glass and crockery ware, carpets, lamps, mirrors, &c.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF GREY SHIRTINGS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on account of the concerned—

A few bales of T. R. E. shirtings, 7, 8 and 9 lbs.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parel, near the G. I. P. Railway Workshop, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, one handsome strong built landau with a bay Arab horse and harness, handsome China and Japanese vases, oleographs and pictures, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of J. Daglish, Esq.

The property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "The Ridge," Malabar Hill, near the Siri Road, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first rate oil paintings, handsome Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of R. GILBERT, Esq., and S. A. NATHAM, Esq., changing residence.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 7 a.m. on the same morning.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, March 7, 1892.

### SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
### VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5, Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge, under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

A BOON TO MEN Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 10th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—

8 bales grey shirtings.
1 case khakee dress brocade.
2 cases white shirtings.
5 " colored prints.
2 " chlorozone fluid and powder.
1 cask bicarbonate of soda.
2 cases eau-de-cologne.

A Spaniel dog of high breed, good ratter, a regular beauty, the property of a gentleman.

On account and at the risk of Vulubjee Pragjee.
V P a-1542—12, 13, 19, 23—4 bales grey dhooties, 6 by 40 and 46 inch.
On account and at the risk of Josuf Hajee Gega.
1 case trimming.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, March 7, 1892.

### MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF PADOWS AT TANK BUNDER.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and in re Liladhur Shamjee, an insolvent, consisting of five Padows, viz.:—

One Padow, No. 2467, "Gunga Sagar," of the burthen of 147 Bombay candies.
One Padow, No. 2593, "Jaium Savoy," of the burthen of 91 Bombay candies.
One Padow, No. 2273, "Punkeepersad," of the burthen of 63 Bombay candies.
One Padow, No. 2572, "Runchordpersad," of the burthen of 106 Bombay candies.
One Padow, No. 2096, "Jaipersad," of the burthen of 98 Bombay candies.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, March 7, 1892.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 464 OF 1890.

BHIWAJEE VITHAL MAHAJUN, of Bombay, Christian Inhabitant, residing at 14th Lane Camateepoora, House No. 102, outside the Fort of Bombay ......... Plaintiff.

vs.

DOMINGOS FRANCISCO DE MELLO, of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant, residing at Parell, near Parell Station of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, MARRY DE MELLO, the widow of JOSEPH DE MELLO, and JOSEPH DE MELLO, infant son of the said JOSEPH DE MELLO, by his guardian adlitem the said MARRY DE MELLO, both of them are residing at Upper Mahim, near the Potuguese Chapel, outside the Fort of Bombay, and L. W. G. RIVETT-CARNAC, Esquire, Administrator-General of Bombay, residing at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, and Administrator of the estate and effects of JOSEPH DE MELLO ......... Defendants

PURSUANT to the Final Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date 13th day of July, 1891, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION before Charles Edward Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of March, 1892, at the hours of Three o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff Bhiwajee Vithal Mahajan and of the abovenamed Defendants Domingos Francisco de Mello, Mary de Mello, widow, and Joseph de Mello, infant son of Joseph de Mello, deceased, and L. W. G. Rivett-Carnac, Esquire, Administrator of the estate and effects of Joseph de Mello or any of them n

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground, together with the building standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the oart Kurwall, on the West side of Cavel Street, near Kalbadevi Road, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement two hundred and forty-two square yards and four-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes Ward Nos. 3827 and 3828, and Street No. 157, and (1) and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North partly by a sweeper's passage, partly by the house of E Viegas, and partly by a passage dividing the property from the property of Mahadeo Narayan and Cassinath Narayan, on or towards the South by a passage dividing the property from the house of the late Manuel De Mello, on or towards the East by the said Cavel Street, and on or towards the West partly by vacant ground and partly by the property of Narayan Purshotum and which said land or ground was formerly in the Occupation of the defendants and is now in the Occupation of their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Thakurdas Dharamsi and Cama, Attorneys for the abovenamed plaintiff, at 23 Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 29th day of January, 1892.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

## WANTED.

WANTED.

A MECHANICAL ENGINEER, with full knowledge of Pumping Machinery. Also a good FITTER. Also a MINER, competent for all Shaft Work. Salaries according to qualification.

Apply with copies of certificates to

THE MANAGER,
Mysore Haruhalli Gold Mining Co.,
Arsikere via Dharwar.

## INSURANCES.

### COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

### LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.

FIRE INCOME, 1890, £75,000 IN EXCESS OF 1889
FUNDS NOW EXCEED 8 MILLIONS STERLING.

INSURANCES granted on favourable terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

### GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.
### INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

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### "DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations, and 5½.

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Hummum Street, Fort.

### CLARKE'S
### UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

### CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. I will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

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SOLE AGENT,
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PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 149 Military Messes and 38 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London.
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
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CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
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DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
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At the office of the Undersigned, REID BROTHERS and Co., of Edinburgh—

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| FINEST SCOTCH WHISKY | at Rs. | 27 | 8 |
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| VERY SUPERIOR OLD PORT | at " | 43 | 0 |

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SPORTING DOGS FOR SALE.

A PAIR of thoroughbred, smooth haired, tan colour, good tempered, GERMAN BOAR HOUNDS, two years old, and thoroughly acclimatized, born on board a German vessel in the Calcutta Port, the male now stands 30 inches high, though not fully developed. Price, the pair......... Rs. 700

Apply to T. HILL, 13½, Espianade E, Calcutta.

FOR SALE, all the MACHINERY of the BOMBAY SAW MILLS, at Tank Bunder, consisting of Boilers, Engines, Donkeys, various sorts of Saws, and Sawing Machinery, Finishers, Lathes, Pulleys, Shafting, &c., &c. Apply to

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At the Saw Mills, Tank Bunder, or at the Blue Mills, Gurupdeo.

### SALE ON BUILDING LEASES OF TWO LARGE PLOTS OF GOVERNMENT LAND,
SITUATE NEAR THE WELLINGTON FOUNTAIN, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

OFFERS are invited up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on THURSDAY, the 20th April, 1892, for the PURCHASE on long lease from the Government of two valuable BUILDING PLOTS of LAND, measuring about 15,000 and 5,600 square yards, situate near the entrance to the Wellington Pier (Apollo Bunder) Road.

Particulars and conditions and forms of tender can be obtained from the Undersigned on and after the 20th February, 1892.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Presidency,
Public Works Office, Bombay.

Bombay, 11th February, 1892.

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1. TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at Hyderabad or Secunderabad, on March 15th, twenty-two (22) ELEPHANTS, the property of the Mysore Government. These are all young, in good condition, well trained, and of various sizes. Ten (10) are males ranging from eight (8) feet in height down to calves. Five (5) of the males are handsome tuskers. The Elephants will be on view at the place of auction five (5) days before the sale.

2. TERMS. Half purchase amount to be paid at time of auction, and the balance within twenty-four hours, failing which the animal may be resold at the risk of the first purchaser.

3. All possible assistance will be given to buyers from a distance to take their Elephants by rail in special trucks.

4. For further particulars apply to

G. P. SANDERSON,
Superintendent of Kheddas, Mysore.

Mysore, 20th Feb., 1892.

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TO LET.

ON the "Ridge," Malabar Hill, the BUNGALOW, now in the occupation of Mr. R. Gilbert.

A small BUNGALOW situated at Chinchpoogly, next door to Mr. Wadya's.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived Per s. s. "Chyebassa," a bran new English-made Canoe-shaped LANDAU by Watson, of Lowestoft. Besides this, there are other bran new and second-hand English Carriages, such as Victorias, Cee and Under-Spring Victorias, Mail-Phaetons, Landaus, and Broughams, by best makers, suitable for one or pair of horses.

A few sets of English-made new plated and brass mounted, single and double, and four-in-hand Harnesses.

And best real Moca Coffee, in bags of 7 lbs. each.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bedtime ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Of all Chemists, in small Tins.

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A BEAUTIFUL VELVET PILE, SOFT AND DURABLE.

RS. 5-8.

A SPECIAL LINE FOR CASH OR V.-P. P.

LUTITIAN CREAM for Brown Boots.................Re. 1 4 and As. 12
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DALE'S WATERPROOF DUBBIN for Black or Brown Boots.......................................... " 1 0

SATIN POLISH, IMPERIAL GLOSS, VARNISHES, &c., &c.

# BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
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## PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,
BEACONFIELDS,
TORPEDOS,
GOLD MOHURS,
IMPERIALS,
LITTLE RANDOLPHS,
SIESTAS,
MAYOS,
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NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

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# CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 ins.
Height, including stopper, 11 ins.,
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SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

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HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

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### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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| Paid up Capital | $ | 100,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | $ | 63,00,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ | 100,00,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

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E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

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CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,30,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn Mills Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.

BRANCHES—Edinburg, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.

AGENCIES in the Persian Gulf, Penang, Singapore, and Hong kong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on term which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
May 16, 1891.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£300,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 3 " "
3 " " 2 " "

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JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

## BANKS.

### NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £ | 1,000,000. |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | £ | 500,000. |
| RESERVE FUND | £ | 100,000. |

The Capital has been adjusted at 1s. 6d. per rupee at a cost of £116,625.

HEAD OFFICE:
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KURRACHEE, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

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H. CHALMERS,
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Authorized by H. M's Govt. & Board of Trade,

PINO-PHENOL PURIFIER.
12 and 20 oz. bottles at as. 12 and Re. 1 per bottle.
1 and 2 Gallon Tins at Rs. 4 and Rs. 3-12 per gallon.
PINO-PHENOL POWDER, in Kegs of 1 cwt. at Rs. 8-8 each.
15 per cent. CARBOLIC POWDER, in Kegs of 1 cwt. at Rs. 9 each.

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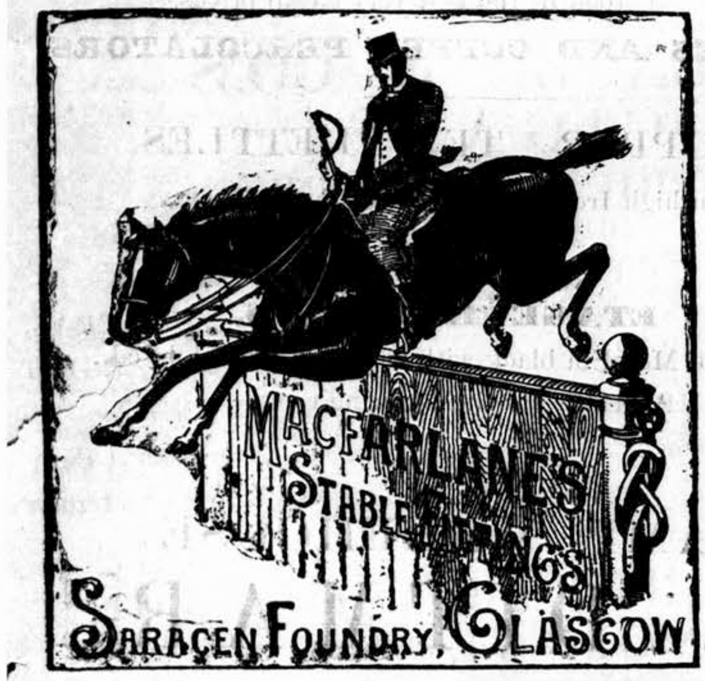

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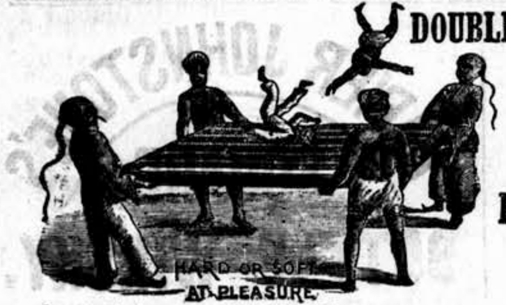
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A great luxury in hot climates.
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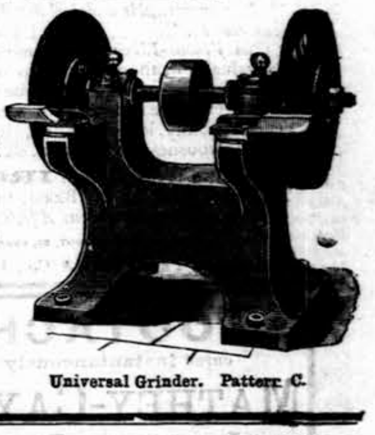

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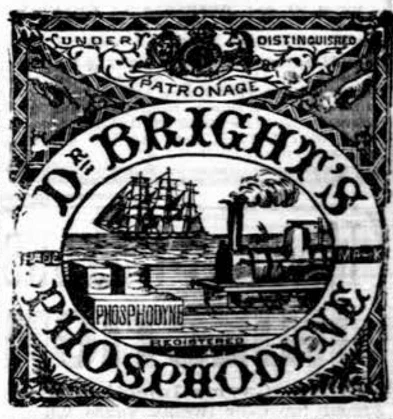

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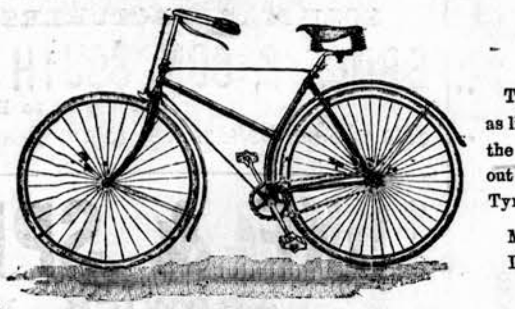

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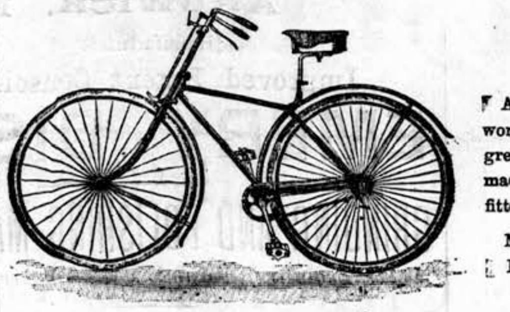

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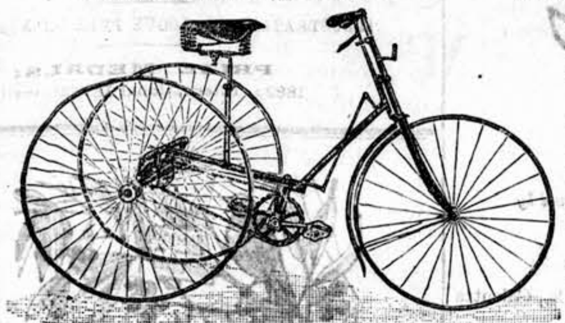

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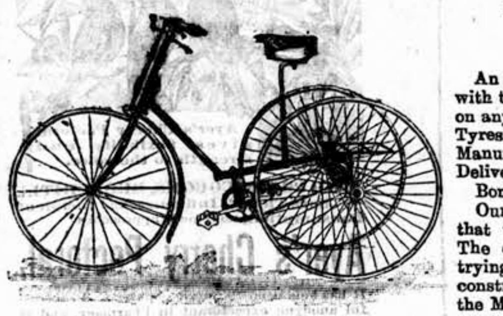

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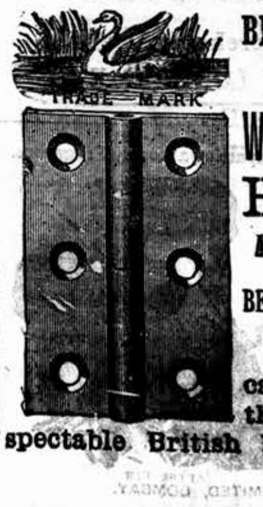

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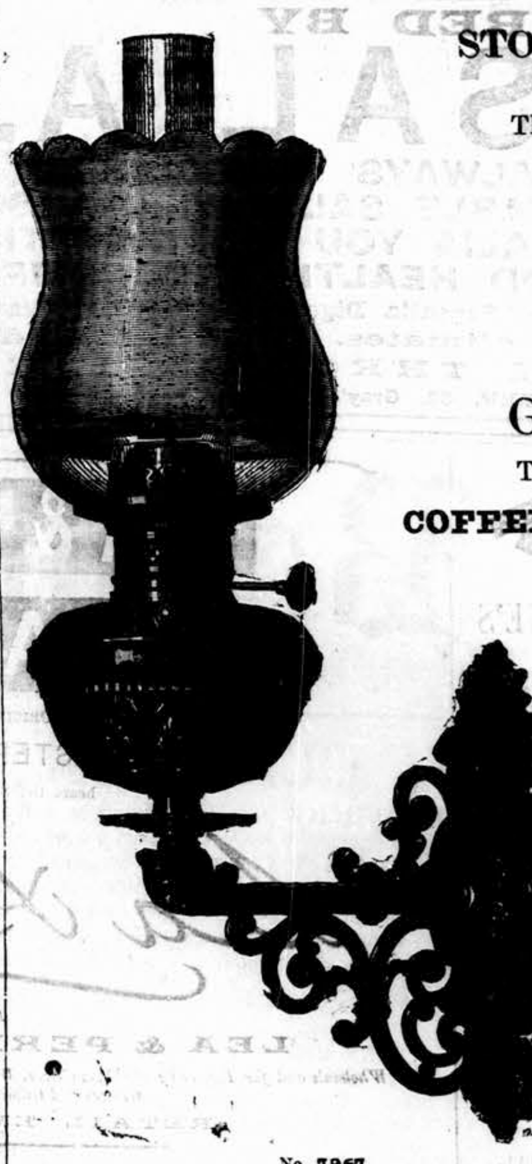

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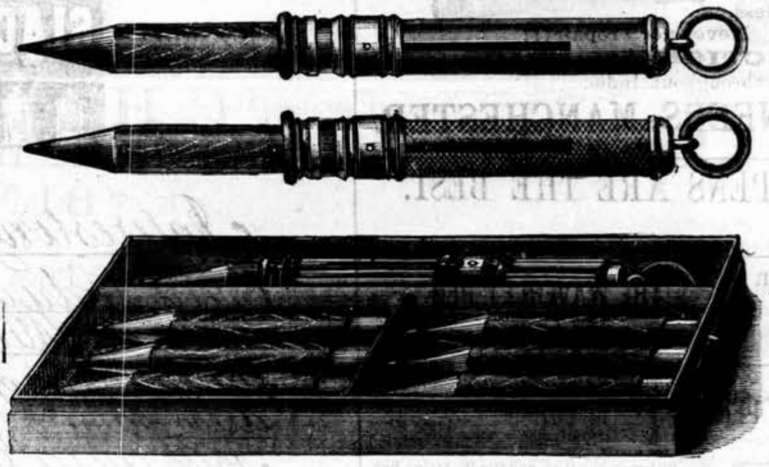

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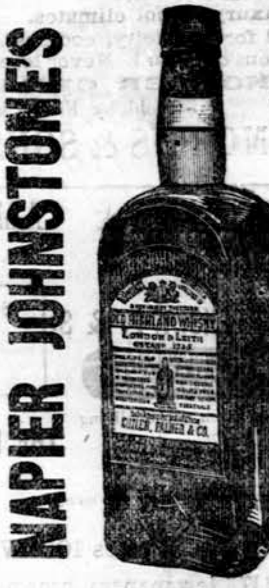

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